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Tower Views

by Clearway

'Cease Firing' in Siberia
Chaco Mediation Ratified
Accord on Canton Island

¶ **Far Eastern Truce**—Japan appears intent on avoiding trouble with Russia at this time. The truce that has gone into effect along the Siberian border includes a Japanese concession. Tokyo has agreed to give Russia equal representation on the border commission. Two Russians, and two representatives of Japan and Manchukuo combined, are to form the commission. Japan previously had held out for a commission giving equal representation to Japan, Manchukuo, and Russia. Since Manchukuo is a puppet of Japan, the Russians would have been outvoted two to one. Now they start equal. The truce was announced in Moscow after a day of heavy fighting along the Siberian border. Russian troops reported they had pushed a salient into Manchukuo. Both sides are to hold their positions for the time being, but the order is, "Cease firing!"

¶ **Asbestos and Fuses**—Again the world shows that it is largely made of asbestos. The spark of Sarajevo that ignited the war of 1914-1918 would fall harmlessly to the ground against today's asbestos shields. The paradox is that more fuses lie around loose than ever before, and that scores of burning torches have been rubbed along the fuses without setting off a general war. Spain makes the spark of Sarajevo look like a glimmering firefly. The Siberian fighting, Ethiopia, China, Austria, Czechoslovakia—any one of these could have been made the excuse for a war to spread around the world. Yet this asbestos world is not so sure about the durability of its fireproofing. Fear of the consequences restrains diplomats from acting with the boldness of a Bismarck or the nonchalance of a Napoleon. Everyone knows that a general war with modern weapons might snuff out civilization for both "losers" and "victors." All would be victims of an economic exhaustion that would make the hard times since 1918 look like bargain day in the five-and-ten cent store. • Fear and expediency cannot build enduring peace. Only men of mutual respect, and confidence based on a recognition that the interests of humanity are best served by peace, can inspire just acts and the laying aside of arms.

¶ **Chaco Ratification**—It's a day of good news, and we can stand one. From Buenos Aires flashes the word, that both Bolivia and Paraguay overwhelmingly ratified the Chaco peace accord. It provides for mediation by six Presidents of neutral American nations. A decision is to be submitted within 60 days. • The Chaco accord does more than end a jungle war. It does more than prove that patient perseverance can win on the side of conciliation after years of failure. The Chaco provides an object lesson in the futility of war. To walk the streets of La Paz, Bolivia, and see a capital exhausted —for what?—is to sense the superiority of ways of peace. Paraguay has enlarged its territory by the fighting, but has paid more than the land is worth. In Siberia, in Czechoslovakia—wherever human demands clash—the Chaco warns after a century of futility that this is not the way. The Chaco fighters are not moralists. They are not "crackbrained idealists." One of the chief negotiators of the peace was Gen. José Félix Estigarribia, Paraguay's "Hero of the Chaco." He flew from Washington to prevail on his Government to stop quibbling over nonessentials while war threatened to break out again. Before the specter of modern war, an "essential" demand has to measure itself against civilization itself. The real essential is for real peace, and that comes from within.

¶ **Brace Yourself**—Can you take another encouraging item? Clearway is no Pollyanna. The Tower sees as much trouble as any world affairs observatory. But all is not trouble, despite the seeming preponderance of "yes it is . . . yes it is . . . yes it is . . . yes it is," hammering at us like the depressing refrain from a world variation on the phonograph composition, "The Broken Record." There are some islands in the Pacific that are vital to future air routes between Hawaii and New Zealand. They are Canton and Enderbury Islands. Britain and the United States have been disputing their ownership. The United States took possession some time back. From London today comes word that an agreement has been reached. Instead of fighting over sovereignty, Britain and America put that thorny question aside and agreed to have equal rights to develop civil aviation facilities.

¶ **Berlin to New York**—The German land plane Brandenburg nears New York on a projected nonstop flight from Berlin. The German catapulted seaplanes Nordmeer and Nordwind have been shuttling regularly back and forth across the Atlantic by way of the Azores. • In preparation for scheduled transatlantic passenger service, a "tripod" radio system is being worked out. Over long ocean hops it will guide flying liners just as radio "beams" do on land. • "You can't resist Niagara," remarked Denis Mulligan, director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, after talking with Doug Corrigan.

'Wrong-Way' Corrigan 'in Right' Again

© Harris & Ewing

Denis Mulligan

Corrigan's momentous meeting with the Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce was one of the highlights of the transatlantic flier's visit to the National Capital. Wearing a wide grin and scratching his head, the aviator "explained" his wrong-way flight

Douglas Corrigan

to Ireland to Mulligan by telling the same story he has stuck to since his landing across the ocean: "I flew the wrong end of the needle of my compass, and went in the opposite direction from what I intended."

Did Air Bureau Chief "lose bearings" in plan to scold Corrigan?: Story Page 3

New York Studies Cut in Insurance For Safe Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—With official approval given to the general character of a merit rating plan for automobile insurance, whereby a favorable accident record would be recognized through concessions in the amount of premiums paid, New York State appeared ready today further to encourage safe driving by millions of motorists.

Worked out by insurance companies and rating agencies in cooperation with the State Department of Insurance, the plan is expected to be ready for adoption this fall. The stamp of merit was given it yesterday by Lewis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance.

If, as is anticipated, automobile insurance rates are reduced again in October, the inauguration of a merit rating system would result in considerable savings to drivers who have been careful in avoiding accidents; but at the same time it would increase the insurance cost to persons whose experience is not regarded so favorably.

The basic plan includes a preferred risk rating for drivers who have had no more than one property damage accident and no bodily injury accident during an "experience period" of 21 months, beginning two years prior to the effective date of the policy issued. Drivers unable to meet this requirement would have to pay surcharges.

Proponents of the measure hold it is unjust to charge persons who take care to prevent damage or injury the same rate as paid by careless or irresponsible drivers.

U. S. and Britain to Share Air Rights on Disputed Isles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The delicate and intriguing controversy between England and the United States over the ownership of Canton and Enderbury Islands in the mid-Pacific has been settled by a compromise arrangement which brushes aside the knotty question of sovereignty.

Under the agreement both countries will enjoy equal rights to develop civil aviation facilities on the two tiny islands which are on the direct air route from New Zealand to Hawaii and which constitute important air stepping stones across the Pacific.

Both Governments have laid claim to sovereignty. American expeditions have been established on both. A New Zealand expedition is also on Canton, the more important of the two. Canton is a coral atoll surrounding a large lagoon considered admirable as a landing place for seaplanes. Commerical airlines are interested in it as an essential element in connecting Hawaii with New Zealand and Australia by air. The United States Navy is also deeply interested in the islands because of their strategic location on the line from Hawaii to American Samoa.

Sovereignty to the islands has been the subject of extensive negotiations between London and Washington for more than a year. According to current information this issue has been set aside. Details are to be worked out on the basis of equal rights so far as civil aviation is concerned with no regard to the question of sovereignty.

This settlement adds a new chapter to the fabled tale of Canton and Enderbury. Legal experts are unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of where sovereignty in the islands resides under the agreement. Will it be a "condominium?" What would be the nationality of a child born on one of the islands? Obviously sovereignty must reside either severally or jointly in the United States and Great Britain since there are no other recognized claims. There are precedents under international law for joint sovereignty, but so far as can be determined neither the United States nor Great Britain is yet willing to recognize the claim of the other—a step essential to the establishment of a condominium.

At least the arrangement removes rivalry for exclusive use of the islands for civil aviation. It remains to be seen whether the United States Navy will be satisfied with the dual arrangement in view of the strategic importance it is known to attach to the islands.

Plan Pleases London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—The progress toward a "condominium" solution to the Pacific isles dispute—which was first canvassed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 20—has been received here enthusiastically. The general feeling is that a statesmanlike settlement has been reached in a dispute which only a few months ago appeared likely to become serious. The London press hails the settlement as a "diplomatic triumph." The Daily Express says, "The most important consequence is the lesson that it gives to the world in the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties."

Although the air base is to be purely civil, it is felt here that a joint holding necessitates a joint defence responsibility, which may lead to some measure of Anglo-American association on Pacific defense matters.

The immediate importance of the settlement to Britain is that it enables Imperial Airways to move ahead with its plan for round the world air service. As soon as the Canton base is ready British planes are to make trial flights on the Canada to Australia route, preparatory to what an Imperial Airways official described as an "all red girdle around the earth."

German Plane Nears N. Y.

By the Associated Press

Nearing the end of its projected nonstop flight from Berlin to New York, the German airplane Brandenburg reported its position to the Radio Marine Corporation at 1 p. m. (E. S. T.) today as 30 miles northeast of Boston.

In an earlier report to the Radio Marine Corporation at Chatham, Mass., the ship said it was flying at 2,000 meters (about 6,100 feet) at a speed of 250 kilometers (about 155 miles an hour).

The monoplane left Berlin at 7:53 p. m. (1:53 p. m., E. S. T., Wednesday). The airline distance between Berlin and New York is calculated to be 3,961 miles.

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—The flight of Germany's huge land plane Brandenburg from Berlin to the United States is designed to prove that the Reich is ready any day to start daily mail and passenger service across the Atlantic.

Lufthansa, the German air line operating company, desires to demonstrate that motors have reached such a state of perfection that land planes can be used instead of heavier flying boats for transatlantic service.

The plane, of the Focke-Wulf Condor type, is powered by four motors. It is 78 feet long and with a wing spread of 108 feet. In command is Capt. Alfred Henke, crack flier of the Lufthansa airline and veteran of many South Atlantic flights in Dornier-Wal flying boats. Captain Henke expected to reach New York in about 22 hours.

Plants Start on 1939 Autos

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—Industrial Detroit, so often the United States economic barometer, moved at quicker tempo today as the automotive plants prepared for production of 1939 models.

Thousands of men were called back to work and 1,260 families were withdrawn from the welfare rolls in the last two days.

First plants to feel the upsurge particularly are the parts and accessory makers.

United States Rubber Company executives said telegrams had been sent to more than 700 workmen calling them back to their jobs.

An executive of General Motors Corporation said its parts plants had started production for 1939 assemblies and that all units in the Detroit area would be in operation by the middle of September.

Ford Motor Company resumed steel production. Three hundred men went back to work on Ford steel.

Other automotive plants reported advancing to a more ambitious schedule were Packard Motor Car Company, Plymouth Motor Corporation, Motor Products Corporation, Fisher Body Division of General Motors, Murray Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company, Holley Carburetor Company, National Automotive Fibres, Inc., DeSoto Motor Corporation, and Detroit Corporation.

People Approve Chaco Terms

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 11 (AP)—With the treaty to settle the century-old dispute over the Gran Chaco ratified both by Paraguay and Bolivia, neutral mediators prepared today to get arbitration machinery in gear as swiftly as possible.

The accord was approved overwhelmingly in both countries yesterday—by plebiscite in Paraguay and by the constituent Assembly in Bolivia.

The mediators now need only formal communication of the results before authorizing an arbitral college to draw a boundary in the disputed region as representatives of the mediators, the Presidents of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 11, 1938

Review of Recordings	3
Meeting National WCTU	3
Wonders of Research	5
Shortwave Radio	6
The Young Folks' Page	7
The Home Forum	8
The Practicality of the Christ [With Italian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Connecticut Letter	9
Boston Events	9
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Movies of Moment	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Tokyo and Moscow Sign Armistice; Joint Board to Redefine Border

'Cease fire' order given by both sides—Armies to hold to positions pending settlement.

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—the Japanese War Office announced complete quiet prevailed throughout the Siberian-Korean-Manchukuoan border region as the Soviet-Russian-Japanese armistice went into effect.

A "cease firing order" went out at noon in the disputed border zone—where Soviet and Japanese troops have been fighting since July 29—in accordance with the terms of the armistice agreement reached in Moscow.

A short statement from the Foreign Office said both parties agreed to halt military operations.

Peace Parley in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—The "minor war" on the Siberian frontier, which threatened to involve Russia and Japan in a major conflict, appeared well on the way to peaceful settlement this morning.

Both sides agreed to a truce after a peace parley between the Soviet Russian Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, and to order their forces to cease military operations.

Not all points of the dispute over the frontier position about Changkufeng Hill, center of trouble since July 11, were cleared up by the agreement—the basis for redefining the border remained a thorny problem.

The one main point was settled, however: both sides agreed to stop fighting.

A communiqué announced Japan and Russia had decided that their respective troops would remain in positions they held at midnight Aug. 10.

Position of Forces

[The situation at midnight, Aug. 10, gave the opposing forces the following positions:

At Changkufeng Hill, the key point whose fortification by Russians July 11 precipitated the dispute, the lines were approximately 75 yards apart.

At Schachofeng, northwest of Changkufeng, they were 300 yards apart.

A distance of 200 yards separated the armies at Yangkwangping, while at "Hill 52," southeast of Changkufeng, the gap was 400 yards.]

A commission of two Soviet representatives and two Japanese-Manchukuo representatives was agreed upon to deal with demarcation of the frontier.

The Soviet communiqué specifically stated, however, that "agreement had not been reached about the basis for work of the demarcation commission."

In other words, Tokyo had not agreed to recognize maps attached to the Hunchun Treaty of 1886, between Russia and China, which Moscow heretofore has insisted must be recognized as authoritative in determining the boundary.

The Japanese Ambassador promised, however the Soviet communiqué said, to consult his Government on this point, which may mean a compromise is in sight to forestall any new outbreak in the border quarrel.

Mr. Shigemitsu had sought to have the demarcation based on other data, not yet submitted to the Soviet Government.

Japan has held the Hunchun Treaty maps never were published and that Japan has no knowledge of their content and therefore

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

By a Staff Artist

Mamoru Shigemitsu
Japanese Ambassador to Russia

Maxim Litvinoff
Soviet Foreign Commissar

Black shows disputed border area which the diplomats have agreed to send to a joint commission for redemarcation.

Hurley Plea for Quabbin Work Opposed by Boston Counsel

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's request to the Legislature today for authority to spend $20,740,000, under a PWA grant to begin construction immediately of pressure tunnels and a syphon under the Sudbury Reservoir by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, drew fire from Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr.

As spokesman for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. Parkman asserted the Governor's proposal would so step up payments by Boston for Metropolitan bonds as to "very likely" increase Boston's water rate for 1940.

Expenditure Restricted

Earlier this year the Legislature restricted expenditure of Quabbin money mainly at the request of Mayor Tobin, who asked that Quabbin spending be so regulated as to prevent any increase in Boston water rates at least until after 1941.

In his special message today the Governor requested the Legislature to remove restrictions of a program enacted earlier this year which provided that until 1941 only $12,000,000 would be spent on the completion of Quabbin Reservoir and the accompanying pressure tunnels and syphons under Sudbury Reservoir.

PWA regulations usually require completion of projects within an 18-month period. If the Legislature should lift its restriction limiting construction to only $12,000,000 until 1941, as the Governor now asks, the same work under PWA will be completed in less than two years, it was pointed out at the Governor's office.

Tax Relief Seen

Governor Hurley said, "Not only would the removal of the restriction result in relieving unemployment but it also would relieve taxpayers from the full burden of the projects which already have been passed by the Legislature, to the extent of fully $9,000,000.

The Governor's bill was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee. Hearings probably will be held next week.

When Mayor Tobin made his appeal to the Legislature in May to slow down on the Quabbin project his argument was that work was being rushed at a time when there appeared to be no need for the water and money was being spent unnecessarily.

Intimate Message From Washington

News Photographers Get Inside Glimpses of the Men and Women in the National Picture—Barriers Fall Before Cameraman

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

"I should think you'd get tired of taking my picture," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to a Boston photographer one day. "We do," was the cameraman's frank reply.

That was that. He proceeded to take the umpty-umph thousandth picture of the President's wife.

No one can tell more inside stories of men and women in public life than the photographers. They size them up as bluntly and fearlessly as they order high-ups to stand around in front of their cameras.

Mrs. Roosevelt, they tell you, doesn't give any orders as to how many or what sort of pictures shall be taken of her, but if you want to get a good one you have to wait until she's animated. It's the twinkle in her eye that counts.

Mrs. Hoover always made them stand back about 10 feet from her. She didn't like close-ups.

Frances Perkins won't let her profile be taken if she can help it, and she has been known to take the photographer's plates away if he doesn't ask permission to "shoot" her first. "We fixed her the other day," confessed one of the photographers. "Three of us got around her at different angles. She didn't know which way to look."

Cecilia Cummings, wife of the Attorney General, has written letters to photographic agencies asking them not to photograph her. When they comply she helps the "boys" out by giving them breaks when she can. If they don't comply, she puts a paper in front of her face.

Exclusive Pictures Barred

There are no exclusive pictures taken of the President these days. It is a rule of the White House News Photographers' Association that if one syndicate gets a picture of the President when the others aren't around, it will lend them the negative. Most of the pictures at the White House are taken outside as visitors emerge from the Executive Offices. Only on special occasions are photographers allowed inside the President's office.

The day when photographers had to be on guard for flying umbrellas and canes wielded by persons in public life is just about passed. But as physical hazards have decreased, so has competition increased.

Improved equipment together with a growing tendency toward highly-illustrated newspapers and magazines have pretty much revolutionized the Washington cameraman's job in the last 10 years.

When it was formed back in 1921 the Photographers' Association had only about 20 members. Today it has between 85 and 90. Six picture syndicates and five newsreel companies are represented.

Stiffest competition the photographers have these days is from members of their own craft who have taken to "scooping" them. Dr. Salomon, the German photographic "wizard," started it all when he came over during the Hoover debt moratorium discussions and went to the White House with Pierre Laval, then French Premier, to snap intimate poses of the two international figures deep in conversation. Dr. Salomon stayed around Washington with his candid camera for some weeks, getting among other "scoops" a clandestine picture of the Supreme Court in session —the first ever taken in that sanctum sanctorum.

In State of Flux

Dr. Salomon inspired younger photographers. As a result rules and regulations about photographs, especially in the Capitol, are in a state of flux at present. Photographers have been able to get permission to take pictures from the House galleries for some time, but it was generally understood that such pictures were taboo in the Senate. Last session, however, Senator Barkley, Majority Leader, gave permission to an individual photographer to take the Senate in action, leaving the others to wonder just where they stand. This same photographer got the first pictures taken on the floor of the House by instructing a Representative in the use of his candid camera and getting him to snap them.

Frequently these trick pictures are blurred and the faces indiscernible, but to the photographer who takes them they are pioneering and something to be proud of. After all, an arrow and a caption can identify the figures.

The reaction of officials to cameramen furnishes many an interesting commentary on character. As a Secretary of Agriculture once said, "It's a big jump from the cornfield to a battery of cameras." Most of them make the transition without much fuss.

M. H.

President Aids Georgia's Camp, Views South's 6-Year Gain

New Deal candidate for Senate backed against incumbent—Hope for liberal tide held.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 11—President Roosevelt today made the reception of an honorary academic degree an occasion for a fairly transparent rally against political rivals of his chosen candidate for the United States Senate, at the same time reaffirming his militant economic policy of raising purchasing power in the South.

The political development came in the concluding paragraph of a 15-minute address acknowledging an LL. D. degree from the University of Georgia when he said, "At heart Georgia shows devotion to the principles of democracy. It has occasional lapses, but it really does not believe either in demagoguery or feudalism dressed up in democratic clothes."

Specific Meaning

Heard under the circumstances of the Georgia campaign and in view of the President's already expressed preference in the race, this innocent sounding generality took on specific meaning. The "feudalism" was well understood to refer to conservative, economic policies of the backers of Senator Walter F. George, candidate for renomination. The "demagoguery" clearly referred to the campaigning of former Gov. Eugene Talmadge who goes about snapping his red suspenders and talking to farmers in their own language, and to W. G. McRae, whose platform is the Townsend Plan.

Between these two flanks, Mr. Roosevelt wishes to aid the candidacy of Lawrence S. Camp, United States District Attorney and New Deal advocate, whose cause he openly espoused at Warm Springs yesterday.

It was annual Farm and Home Week at the University of Georgia, and the bulk of the President's speech dealt with agricultural and economic conditions in Georgia and the South.

Lack of Funds Cited

He attributed lack of adequate rural schools, roads, and sanitation simply to lack of adequate income. "Washington should not and cannot rightly subsidize public education throughout the United States," he said, but added, "in the long run the best way for your national Government to assist State and local educational objectives is to tackle the national aspects of economic problems — to eliminate discriminations between one part of the country and another—to raise purchasing power and thereby create wealth in those sections where it is far too low—to save the waste and the erosion of our natural resources, to encourage each section to become financially independent to take the lead in establishing social security, and at the same time to explain in every part that constant progressive action is better than following either those who want to slow up or those who promise they will hand you the moon on a silver platter a week after they are elected."

The President has taken his political courage in his hands, for according to most of the seasoned observers Mr. Camp stands third at this time—more than a month before the balloting—and Senator George is in the lead with former Governor Eugene Talmadge said to be pressing for second place.

It may be Mr. Roosevelt believes he can turn this tide by throwing the influence of his prestige into the balance during the remaining weeks. His personal popularity undeniably is great in this, his "second home State," judging by polls and casual conversations with Georgians, though less than it was at election time in 1936. One of the anomalies of the situation is the number of persons, including Federal office-holders, who vow allegiance to the President and at the same time are for the veteran Senator, Mr. George, whom he opposes.

Backed by Victories

Another possible explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's decision is that with decisive victories in Kentucky Ohio, Arkansas, and Oklahoma to be counted as trophies of his pre-primary trip he may feel he can afford to risk a defeat as a bold gesture in behalf of that realignment in politics which he holds would make for significant division between liberals and conservatives.

At any rate he resolved all doubts as to whether he would declare for Mr. Camp when, in a luncheon talk at the Warm Springs Foundation dining hall yesterday, he referred to him as "a gentleman who I hope will be the next Senator from this State."

Senator George, who is rounding out his sixteenth year in the upper House, denied as "slanderous or ignorant misrepresentations" the charges of campaign opponents that he represented big business.

It was generally expected that President Roosevelt would display no personal animus toward Senator George—in fact, perhaps compliment him on his ability—but point out fundamental differences in their policies.

Text of President's Athens speech, page 4.

Spanish Influence Marks Preview of Christmas Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Don't be surprised next Christmas if you find something Spanish in your stocking. At least, something which has a "Spanish influence." It might be a big gourd with a Mexican scene painted on its broad side, or a wide-brimmed sombrero made of pottery with candy tucked in the crown, or a little flower bracket from Guatemala, or character dolls from Latin America.

Or again, it might be a lamp with a Spanish scene on both its base and shade. Even kitchen utensils are going Spanish, according to exhibitors of gifts displayed at the recent Eastern Manufacturers and Importers Exhibit here at the Palmer House.

Salt and pepper shakers, flour cans, and sugar containers have adopted Latin American scenes for decoration. And no doubt, the very paper wrapped around the dainty gift will be teeming in landscapes of countries to the South—burros climbing steep hills, deserts of cactus and sunsets beyond the mountains.

Politics and Purchases

In order to find some part of the world from which acceptable gifts could be imported for sale in the United States, it appears that firms have been very cautious this season. Works of art from Germany, for instance, the firms report, do not pass readily over the counter at the present time. Furthermore, regardless of how select and valuable the articles brought in from Japan and how much the salesmen talk of their beauty, the ultimate consumer, mindful of the political situation and the press reports, turns his shoulder and leaves the wares on the counter.

"Here is a very beautiful piece of pottery—an aristocratic cat in soft yellow color with perky bow," one exhibitor said. "It once sold for $25, but it was made in Japan, and I would be glad to take whatever I can get. It is my last piece of Japanese ware." And she set it back on the case amid a complete line of dozens and dozens of trinkets, dolls, vases, pottery brought into the United States from Spanish speaking countries. "A few years ago my whole line was Japanese," she said, "but now only the cat is left."

Many other firms have likewise turned to countries of Spanish influence for saleable articles which will be shown in the retail shops across the country before the holidays. Some of the importers have even gone to the trouble of setting up model shops with built-in overhanging roofs to simulate a market place in the countries below the Rio Grande.

Sunday Night Supper

Other trends in manufactured products revealed conditions and customs back in the American home. There's the Sunday night supper, for instance, which a few years ago became an established affair and often replaced the formal dinner invitation because people had less money with which to entertain lavishly. Today, it looks as though this type of entertaining had become pretty firmly anchored in the round of social routine.

The old-time apple pie comes on to the table now direct from the oven piping hot in the baking dish. It is then set down in the middle of a larger glass platter where chunks of cheese are perched all around the edge. Hot buns are served in a large aluminum ball brought hot from the stove.

For grown-ups as well as children, character dolls appear to be even more popular than in the past. In addition to the multitude of foreign national dolls, firms are now showing the purely American types including the American Indian, the Pioneer, "bridget," Santa Claus, ladies of the gay 90's, a baseball player, a sportsman, and a business girl, the skier and skater.

Artificial flower manufacturers who reaped a big business in the depth of the depression when people substituted these posies for the real ones claim that their products are still much in demand. In fact their sales are almost as good in midsummer as in winter, it is reported.

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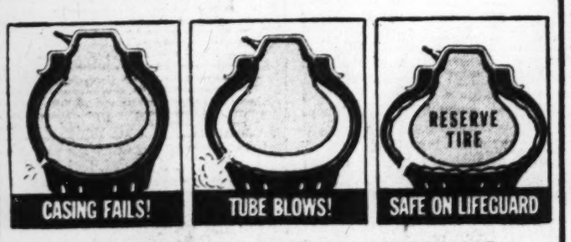

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MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON
GOODYEAR TIRES
THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

He 'Booked' Presidents

Wide World

William T. Marshall

Private librarian in the White House since 1899, he recently retired. He points to the date of that occasion.

White House Bids Farewell To Librarian of Presidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Thomas Marshall is an authority on reading habits of Presidents. He has just retired after 38 years of service in the Executive Offices at the White House. Chief among his jobs was that of private librarian to the President.

Most of President McKinley's reading, Mr. Marshall recalls, was done for him by his political adviser, Mark Hanna.

President Theodore Roosevelt was a prodigious reader of history, economics and the best fiction. He scanned books rapidly but retained what he read.

President Taft, Mr. Marshall believes, never read much but legal documents while he was in the White House. He had special shelves installed for them as soon as he became President.

Woodrow Wilson, generally conceded to be the most erudite of Presidents, is reputed to have read himself to sleep with detective stories, but if he did Mr. Marshall never saw them.

"He never let them get into the library," he says. "He kept only the best in literature there."

President Harding was not discriminating in his literary taste. He read anything that came along, taking the bad with the good, according to Mr. Marshall.

Coolidge he describes as a digger after facts.

Since the Hoover Administration, Mr. Marshall has been engaged in other types of clerical work. Around the White House he is affectionately known as "Tom."

His co-workers in the President's offices gave a dinner in his honor the day he retired, 38 years after he had started to work at the White House as a messenger. He will leave shortly for a visit to a daughter in Venezuela. After that there are lots of "odds and ends" to be attended to around home, he says.

Fireman-Lawyer Abandons Hook and Ladder for Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—There'll be no more hook-and-ladder drills, screeching sirens, or speeding hose trucks for Fireman Edward Thompson, it appeared here today, for Mr. Thompson, one of New York City's career public servants, is abandoning a firefighter's helmet for the legal coif.

In line with a policy of the Fusion Administration which permits young men to specialize in various activities of the Municipal Departments, Mr. Thompson, who was admitted to the New York Bar last November, will be assigned to prosecution of cases involving the violation of fire regulations, according to an announcement at summer City Hall.

"Give this young fireman every opportunity to get experience in every phase of fire law," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott in directing the change in Mr. Thompson's activities.

To Appear in Court

The fireman-lawyer, soon to complete three years of service in putting out conflagrations, will appear in court in his uniform to represent the City in its efforts to protect life and property here through regulation and control of hazards.

After studying at New York City public schools, Mr. Thompson attended Brooklyn College and then completed the course of study at Brooklyn Law School.

"There are three or four young firemen admitted to the bar, but they have not had sufficient time in the Department and I desire them to get more experience as firefighters," Mayor La Guardia said.

Ultimately the other lawyer-firemen are expected to specialize in handling the Department's legal work. For Mayor La Guardia already has mapped out careers for them. Meanwhile, he suggested that Mr. Thompson's duties cover "the presentation in court of cases of violations of fire prevention and protection ordinances and any violations of law," affecting the Department.

Lots of Legal Work

"I find there is considerable work in the many cases coming to court," he added. "In 1937 there were 2747 such cases."

The promotion means that Mr. Thompson will miss the economic struggle faced by many young lawyers after they hang out a professional shingle. New York City firemen get $2,000 a year when joining the Department, are raised to $3,000 at the beginning of the fourth year. After 20 years' service they are eligible for a pension at half pay. The amount depending upon the grade and rank at retirement. High administrative jobs in the service pay $7,500 to $8,000 a year, while the Commissioner has a salary of $12,500.

Since Mr. Thompson is 25 years old, and already has three years' service to his credit, it was suggested he might retire at 42 on a city pension and still have many years left in which to engage in private legal practice or else obtain a legal position with some organization, possibly a fire insurance company.

Roosevelt Visit to Canada Planned; To Get Queen's University Degree

KINGSTON, Ontario (CP)—Dr. W. E. McNeill, Vice-Principal of Queen's University, announced Aug. 8 arrangements for the ceremony at the university Aug. 18 when President Roosevelt will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Details were completed at a meeting of Dr. McNeil; John Farr Simmons, Chargé d'Affaires at the United States Legation, Ottawa; Howard Measures, Canadian Department of External Affairs, and an officer of the President's Secret Service detail.

Mr. Roosevelt and a party of 50 will arrive by special train at 10:30 a. m., Aug. 18. A ceremonial gown for the President will be sent to the train at the Kingston station and Mr. Roosevelt will robe himself before leaving the train to be encircled by a guard of honor.

Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will meet the President on behalf of the King and of Ontario, while Prime Minister Mackenzie King will welcome him on behalf of the Dominion. Among the welcoming party also will be Principal R. C. Wallace of the University and Norman McLeod Rogers, Rector of Queen's.

Twelve automobiles will convey the party to the George Richardson Memorial Stadium where the ceremony will be held and where the President will be received by James A. Richardson of Winnipeg, Chancellor of the University.

Dr. McNeill announced the actual ceremony as follows:

Following the playing of the United States National Antheni, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Principal Wallace will present the President to the Chancellor, who repeats the formula of laureation and gives Mr. Roosevelt the diploma.

Vice-Principal McNeill then will place the LL.D. hood on the President's shoulders.

Mr. Roosevet is expected to speak for about 10 minutes, ending a 35-minute ceremony.

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THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA

Reich Honors Motors Head

BERLIN (AP)—The German Government announced Aug. 10 that James David Mooney, President of General Motors' Overseas Corporation, had been awarded the order of merit of the German Eagle, first class.

The award was among 78 decorations listed in the official paper.

Negro Work Plan Hopes to Embrace All N. Y. Boroughs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The agreement between the merchants of Harlem, biggest Negro community in any city in the world, and Mayor La Guardia's Co-ordinating Committee for Employment to Make Jobs for Negro Workers today has assumed city-wide proportions with an announcement that it would be taken into commercial establishments in the city's five boroughs.

If Harlem concerns are willing to give employment to qualified Negroes, there is no reason why public utilities and large down-town enterprises, many of which cater to negro patronage, canhot adopt a similar policy, Arnold P. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Committee, and the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church and the Committee's vice chairman, said in a statement yesterday.

"It is absurd to think that negro workers should be restricted to Harlem," the statement continued. "Even if our people got every job there, it would not begin to scratch the surface of our employment needs. Colored people shop in all the big down-town stores. Why shoudn't they put some of our clerks behind their counters? Our people buy foodstuffs, furniture, clothing, automobiles, etc. If the concerns manufacturing and selling these articles accept ouf patronage, why should they bar us from their pay rolls?

"Harlem's 350,000 Negroes contribute greatly to the success of 75 per cent of the city's business enterprises, but in only a small percentage of them are any of our people employed, and in many of these in only a menial capacity. Such rank discrimination must cease."

Mr. Johnson and Dr. Imes stressed that there would be no picketing of any down-town shops as a part of their campaign, but that picketing would be resorted to in extreme cases. They recalled that in a United States Supreme Court decision, handed down on March 28 last, racial picketing of establishments accused of discriminating against Negro workers was held legal.

Mr. Johnson and Dr. Imes said that following the success of the Harlem negotiations, requests had come to the Committee from many parts of the United States urging that a national conference on jobs for negro workers be called. The proposal will be considered at a meeting next fall, they added.

Under the Harlem agreement, one third of all white collar jobs in retail establishments in that district will be given to Negroes. Indications today were that this percentage would not be insisted upon in other parts of the city, but that the Committee would be satisfied with opportunities for negro employment "on a reasonable basis."

Miss Miller Takes Over State Labor Post in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11—Miss Frieda S. Miller today took charge of the office of New York State Industrial Commissioner, being the second woman to head this important administrative post. The first was Miss Frances Perkins, who was named by President Roosevelt when he was Governor. Miss Perkins now is Secretary of Labor in Washington.

Miss Miller, who was named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on July 28, was formally inducted into office by the Governor late yesterday. She succeeds Elmer F. Andrews, who has been appointed Administrator of the Federal Wage and Hour Act.

Miss Miller has been head of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the State Labor Department since 1929 and has had wide expefience in labor relations work. She is a native of La Crosse, Wis., and was graduated from Milwaukee-Downer College, after which she did four years of post-graddate work at the University of Chicago, which brought her into close association with Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, and Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge, of Chicago University Social Welfare Administration.

She is a close personal friend of Miss Frances Perkins, both of whom are members of the League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League and other organizations. It was Miss Perkins who appointed Miss Miller as head of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Labor Department.

Shipbuilders Must Free Company Union

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Aug. 9 to disband its 11-year-old Employees Representative Committee. The Board held the Committee was a "company-dominated" labor organization.

At the same time, the Board dismissed charges that the Company had "discriminatorily" discharged five employees because of their activities in the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers a CIO affiliate. The Board said the evidence failed to substantiate the charges. Employing approximately 5,000 workers, the company is one of the Nation's major shipbuilding concerns. Much of its work is done for the Navy.

Earthquakes in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—A series of earthquakes Aug. 10 destroyed three towns, causing undetermined fatalities and injuries, and damaged buildings in Quito, the capital, and Guayaquil, the country's main port and largest city. The small towns of Sangolqui, Eltingo, and Alangas were destroyed. In Alangas 35 shocks were felt in 24 hours, levelling the town.

'Man of Thousand Cabinet Secrets'

Wide World

Sir Ian Malcolm **Sir Maurice Hankey**

Sir Maurice, Secretary to British Cabinets for more than 25 years, has been named a director of Suez Canal Company.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Maurice Hankey, who recently retired as Secretary of the British Cabinet, Secretary of the Committee on Imperial Defense, and Clerk of the Privy Council, to become a director of the Suez Canal Company, had a background of experience which marked him as a highly capable civil servant, and earned for him the name "the man with a thousand Cabinet secrets."

Sir Maurice's post on the Suez Canal Company is an extension of more than 30 years of Government service, chiefly working in channels of defense and finance. He served as secretary to various British delegations to arms conferences, Reparations conferences, and peace meetings. He has served on the Imperial Defense Council since 1912. In 1919 he became Secretary of the Cabinet, and in 1923 he was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council. During the World War he won recognition through his organizational work in the British Secret Service.

His Government posts carried with them a large degree of influence, although he was far more intimate with such Prime Ministers as David Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald, and Earl Baldwin, than with Neville Chamberlain. His appointment as a director of the Suez Canal Company marks a lucrative promotion, though it moves him to a less complicated sphere. As a representative of Britain, he represents the largest stockholder. The Suez Canal Company is a French Corporation of 652,932 shares. Of these, Britain owns 295,026.

Early Radio Favorites Found In New List of Recordings

Review of Recordings

What becomes of the radio favorites of past years? Where is so-and-so and what is he doing now, is the double barreled question often asked when reminiscences of the "old days" of radio start. One of the answers is that some of them go into recording.

An example of this occurs with the receipt of some Decca recordings this week done by Harry Horlick and his orchestra, prime favorites of radio when they were on the air. Mr. Horlick has lost none of his European touch in a group of recordings from the light operas of Franz Lehar and Emmerich Kalman. These disks are made for dancing and consist of the favorite waltzes from such Lehar operettas as "Eva," "Count of Luxembourg," "The Merry Widow," "Gold and Silver," "First Love" and "Gypsy Love" and selections from Kalman's "Gypsy Princess," "Countess Maritza," "Yankee Princess," and "Sari." Among those who have a special affection for this lovely music these records will find a welcome. They serve as a reminder, perhaps, of the gayety of the Vienna of the Hapsburgs, and a lost era.

♪ ♪ ♪

Popular

It is Decca that is recording most of the out-and-out, knock-em-down-and-drag-em-out swing of the hotter variety these days. The current vogue is a sweeter version but for those who prefer it old style Decca has outstanding examples. Some of the best of current weeks is the Spencer Trio's (piano, clarinet, and traps) versions of "Baby Won't You Please Come Home?" and "Lorna Doone Short Bread." These feature musicians of the Onyx Club in New York have often been heard in the Columbia network's "Saturday Night Swing Session."

Jimmie Dorsey and his orchestra, for Decca, turn out a number which antedates even the "wacky" titles of Ray Scott, called "Dusk in Upper Sandusky," which features a remarkable chorus on the traps by Ray McKinley. Mr. McKinley did this number that some swing fans may remember when he appeared on the "Swing Session" about five months ago. Coupled with it is skillful arrangement of the old favorite "Darktown Strutters Ball."

Edgar Hayes and his orchestra are always able to turn out a number of excellent jazz tricks in their Decca numbers and their coupling of "Barbary Coast Blues" and "Meet the Band" comes up to expectations.

In the popular vocal field Bing Crosby is in his usual form in numbers from his new picture, "Sing You Sinners." He couples "Laugh and Call It Love" with "Don't Let That Moon Get Away." Russ Morgan and his orchestra also do a coupling of "Sing You Sinners," picture numbers, putting "Laugh and Call It Love" and "Small Fry" on the same record.

Henry Busse of the mellifluous trumpet, with his orchestra, does modern couplings of "What Goes On Here in My Heart" from the picture "Give Me a Sailor" and "A Little Kiss at Twilight."

Training for Ditch-Digging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Vocational courses should train pupils for unskilled and semi-skilled labor—even ditch-digging — according to Dr. Alexander Stoddard, new Superintendent of Philadelphia's school system, who will assume his post here next year.

The guidance program should be shaped to break the news to a lot of pupils that they may never get white-collar jobs, he said, so they should learn to utilize their cultural attainments to the enjoyment of other phases of their lives. Furthermore, public schools should be operated day and night with identical programs, and classes should be open to all Philadelphians, regardless of age, according to Dr. Stoddard.

The problem of providing for individual differences in pupils' physical and mental abilities will be the first he will attack when he assumes the superintendency here.

The inauguration of many new subjects not now found in the vocational schools should include, he said, a class in how to tend a soda fountain.

Expansion of the occupational counselling program, and closer cooperation of business and industry so that pupils may be directed into employment channels in which opportunities exist instead of wasting their time learning trades for which here is no demand, are also planned.

"And," Dr. Stoddard continued, "we are going to try to implant in the pupils who probably never will have 'white-collar' jobs the idea that there can be a dignity and a joy in common labor. As time goes on, we are going to find that more and more educated persons are going to do menial tasks, and we must teach them to apply their cultural attainments to the enjoyment of other phases of their lives. We must teach the children a different attitude toward the tasks of life; to place the emphasis upon living bigger lives rather than upon making larger salaries or wages. I don't know why a man who is helping dig a ditch need feel ashamed of it."

Young Foresters Camp At Georgia's Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—One hundred Georgia high school boys, winners by their proficiency in forestry, are enjoying camp under auspices of the Division of Forestry and the State Department of Agricultural Vocational-Education at Vogel State Park in north Georgia.

The two-week expedition includes a trip to the Great Smoky Mountains and a visit to the gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga. The boys will also hear speeches made by authorities on forests, mines, vocations, and wild life.

Candy Workers Found to Average $12.59 a Week Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A survey of the confectionery industry by the State Labor Department, made public here, reveals that out of 3,968 women candy workers covered by the investigation, only 12 per cent had incomes of $1,000 or more a year.

The survey, which was supervised by Miss Frieda S. Miller as Director of the Division of Women in Industry, found that candy-making was a seasonal occupation and that save in those plants that specialize in chewing gum and hard candies, for which there is a steady demand throughout the year, the manufacture of candy centered chiefly in the four months immediately preceding Christmas and the 10 weeks immediately preceding Easter.

This made for low average wages, according to the report, which says that only 1,949 women, or 49 per cent of those covered by the survey, worked 26 weeks or more a year, making their annual average earnings $12.59 a week.

The average annual earnings of women employed for less than 26 weeks out of the year were placed at $216.30.

Agents of the survey questioned 151 candy workers in New York City on how they tided over their long periods of unemployment, and all save 25 reported that they were unable to get other work. As a result, they said, they had to appeal to families, friends and relief agencies for assistance. Those who were able to find other work soon lost it or earned very little, the added.

The survey was made to aid the Confectionery Wage Board for guidance in arriving at a minimum wage and maximum hour standard for women and minors in the industry. Consideration of the report was the first action of the new board, which is headed by Ward Cheney, as Chairman.

Writer of Lindy 'Scoop' Gets Aircraft Position

NEW YORK (AP)—Lauren D. "Deac" Lyman, veteran New York Times reporter and Pulitzer Prize winner, has been appointed assistant to the President of the United Aircraft Corporation, airplane manufacturers.

Mr. Lyman won the 1936 prize for his exclusive story on the departure from the United States of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh—a "beat" which was given him personally by the flier.

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Curbs on Misleading Ads Tightened by Trade Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—More "big names" are appearing on the Federal Trade Commission's misleading advertising complaint list these days than ever before.

In part at least, the Commission's recent rush of business is the result of the growing consumer movement in this country.

Several large New York dress shops, for instance, have been called down recently for mislabeling rayon dresses in their advertisements. Stricter rayon rules were drawn up by the Commission last fall after a trade practice conference at which women's groups asked for more informative labeling.

Accurate Labels

Clothing made even partly of rayon can no longer be described as celanese, satin, crepe, acetate, bemberg or an other term that might mislead the buyer as to what she was getting.

Only products "made on the cocoon of the silk worm" are silk or satin, the Commission has decreed. Advertisers now must give the fibers or material contents of a fabric in the order in which they predominate by weight.

Dress dealers aren't the only ones to get stern warning from the Commission, however. Its hand has also fallen recently on:

An ice cream company that gave away a free confection to the winner of a "lucky stick."

A journalism school that advertised its press cards as the "open sesame" to otherwise barred places.

Other Complaints

A milk company that said its chromium service plate available for two labels and 25 cents was worth $1.25.

Several cosmetic companies that attributed therapeutic values to their face creams.

Two or three companies that used "U. S." or "Government" in their titles.

A yeast company that said its product would feed the blood.

A sun lamp company that claimed use of its product would increase youthful vigor and vitality.

The Commission is now making ready to use enlarged powers over false advertising granted it at the last session of Congress. Not only advertisements that constitute unfair competition, but all advertisements by radio, telephone, circular, newspaper, bill board, even word of mouth and skywriting will come under the Commission's jurisdiction, its counsels say, and be punishable by criminal penalties as high as $10,000.

Citizenship Taught 'At Sea'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Opened without benefit of ivy-clad walls or academic pomp, "Clayton College" joined New York City's educational system today as a floating dispensary of information designed specifically to stimulate among immigrant mothers an interest in American citizenship and civic affairs.

Perhaps unique among schools in the United States, the "College" is housed in the old ferryboat, Colonel Clayton, which has been transformed by the erection of lecture halls and classrooms. It will be open each morning from Monday through Thursday.

Counselors supplied by the Works Progress Administration compose the faculty of "Clayton," while another platoon of WPA employees has been assigned to entertain numerous progeny while the mother-students attend school. One of the chief extra-curricular attractions is free milk.

Most of the student body consists of members of the League of Mothers Clubs, who ordinarily meet in settlement houses, community centers, day nurseries, and churches. They will participate in group discussions, listen to lectures, and even indulge in an occasional spelling bee to test the knowledge acquired under the paternal roof of a benevolent municipal Administration.

Result in Idaho Is High Point Of Four Primaries

By the Associated Press

The defeat of Senator James P. Pope by a conservative Democrat in Idaho's Democratic primary on Aug. 9 gave Administration officials a jolt not altogether offset by their gratification over the success of Senators Robert J. Bulkley and Hattie W. Caraway in Ohio and Arkansas.

Following are latest results of the primaries:

Boise, Idaho: Senator James P. Pope, New Dealer, conceded defeat Aug. 10 in the Idaho Democratic primary in which the "New Deal" was made the principal issue.

Behind 37,189 to 40,729 when 664 of Idaho's 802 precincts had been tabulated, Senator Pope wired his congratulations to Representative D. Worth Clark, occasional opponent of Roosevelt policies who campaigned as a conservative Democrat and no Administration "yes man."

It was the first defeat for an Administration Senator in a primary where the New Deal issue was clearly drawn.

Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Democrats repudiated the Administration of Gov. Martin L. Davey in Aug. 9 primaries, selecting as their gubernatorial nominee, Charles Sawyer, who promised widespread reforms in state government.

Complete unofficial results in the Democratic Governor's race gave Mr. Sawyer 449,324 and Governor Davey 419,095.

Little Rock, Ark.: Hattie W. Caraway, only woman Senator, expressed gratification over renomination "on my record" as compared to six years ago when the late Huey P. Long's political sideshow steered her to victory.

The unofficial tabulation from 1,973 of 2,002 precincts gave Mrs. Caraway 140,366; Mr. McClellan 132,469; and J. Rosser Venable 3,273. The official vote will be canvassed by county election committees Friday.

Lincoln, Neb.: Gov. R. L. Cochran faces the prospect of running on the November Democratic ticket with a candidate for Lieutenant Governor who has advocated higher old age pensions and a sales tax—both of which Governor Cochran has opposed.

He had 42,683 votes compared with 16,358 for his nearest opponent, triumphing in a field of 13.

Detroit Police Guard Home of Frankensteen

DETROIT (AP)—A bomb damaged the garage behind the residence of Richard T. Frankensteen, deposed as vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, Aug. 10. The garage was empty. The house was not damaged and there were no casualties.

"I believe the bomb was an attempt to intimidate me," said Mr. Frankensteen. "I have no reason for accusing anyone in particular, but I have no enemies except those in the fight over UAW affairs." Police ordered a 24-hour guard posted at the Frankensteen residence.

'Dear Daddy'

Soibelman

Two Holiday Makers at Broadstairs, Kent, in England, Take Pencil in Hand

And below is the epistle that the parent at home might have received

Dear Daddy:

Brother and I have new suits of tan here at the beach. Not just coats, Daddy, but whole suits. Yours are made by the tailor man, but ours were made by the sun and the wind and the sea, and didn't cost anything.

We swim every day when the tide comes in. It likes to find us there, I think, and the little waves stick out their tongues as they tumble over each other and lick brother's feet as he sits at the edge. He laughs and laughs because it tickles. Then they hurry along to the big brown rocks and run their fingers through the seaweed, same as you do sometimes when you ruffle my hair. They climb the rocks, too, and jump around and play like puppies, the white woolly kind with hair over their eyes. Yes, Daddy, I think the tide really likes to come in on this nice beach.

And you ought to see the sandpipers. They're keen about the ocean, too, and scoot along the tide line as fast as the little mechanical toys that we wind up at home. But the seagulls are lazy fellows. They just take it easy up there swinging in the sky. It's not a bad idea. I can swim under the water. I wonder if I can't learn to fly in the sky?

Brother is writing to you down below me. Only he isn't really writing at all—just making marks. He's really very young, you know.

With oceans of love from

Your Good Girl
Ann

History of a Quotation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Similitude of expression has been traced between a recent speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, and one delivered by his great forerunner of the early days of the 19th century, George Canning, who also stood for nonintervention in the affairs of other nations.

Speaking in the House of Commons on July 26 Mr. Chamberlain said, "Let not him nor anyone, either in this country or elsewhere, for one moment imagine that, though we seek peace, we are willing to sacrifice even for peace British honor and British vital interests. . . . Day by day the armed strength of this country becomes more formidable. . . . But while that tremendous power we are accumulating remains there as a guarantee that we can defend ourselves, if we are attacked, we are not unmindful of the fact that though it is good to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. "Our aims are not less peaceful, but no one can imagine that we have reason to fear any foe."

In a letter to the Times, of London, Mr. Harold Temperley, the British historian pointed out that Mr. Canning said, "Let it not be said that we cultivate peace because we fear or are unprepared for war. . . . There exists a power to be wielded by Great Britain more tremendous than was perhaps ever yet brought into action in the history of mankind. But though it may be excellent to have a giant's strength it may be tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Mr. Chamberlain has since replied in the Times that he had never read the passages in Canning's oration. His words, he says, "indicate simply the continuity of English thought in somewhat similar circumstances, even after an interval of more than a hundred years."

But lest this should not be easy to understand it may be added that both speakers were quoting words first used by someone else. For in "Measure for Measure," Act. II, Scene 2, line 107, no less a person than William Shakespeare made his Isabella say "O, It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Radio Chain for South India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—An extensive experiment in short-wave radiocasting for village audiences is being tried in Southern India.

A transmitting center has been set up in Madras by the Provincial Government which proposes to link with it village receivers over a wide area.

The short-wave system not always being reliable under Indian atmospheric conditions, the system is to be supplemented by medium-wave stations so far as funds allow. These medium-wave systems are to be at first confined to the more densely-populated regions.

It is hoped in this way to provide a service of some kind for the entire Madras Province without unreasonable delay. This is no light undertaking, the Province being 1,000 miles long and 500 miles broad with 47,000,000 inhabitants.

The scheme is part of a general project being gradually introduced under the direction of the newly-constituted provincial legislative assemblies to lift the pall of ignorance now prevailing by supplying the peasants as a whole with reliable information by radio.

The undertaking is recognized as both necessary and capable of achievement, encouraging results having been obtained wherever it has proved practicable to set up automatically worked loud-speakers round which the villagers can gather of an evening after their toil in the fields is done.

Slot Machine Plea Lost In Florida High Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.,—Gambling interests met another defeat when the State Supreme Court refused the Daytona Beach slot machine owners another hearing in their fight to prevent seizure of their boards.

They had filed a petition on the grounds that the 1937 slot machine law, that forbade possession, did not repeal a 1935 law which licensed marble boards and pin games. They claimed this point, and others of a technical nature, were overlooked by the Supreme Court in its original decision several weeks ago.

Three Army Men Get High Awards For Rescue Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 11—Rescues at sea ordinarily are not in an American soldier's line of duty, but three enlisted men in the Second Corps Area nevertheless enjoyed the United States Army's highest peacetime awards today as a result of efforts to save persons from drowning.

Holders of the soldier's medal, the three are Sergeants James Burgess and Ralph Hanson, instructors attached to the Third Recruit Company at Fort Slocum, on David's Island, in Long Island Sound, and Private Thomas Porter, stationed at the Army Base in Brooklyn.

The medal was bestowed on Sergeants Burgess and Hanson for the rescue of a young boy in a heavy sea off Fort Slocum on April 6, while Private Porter was similarly recognized for saving a woman from drowning after she had jumped into the waters of New York Bay near the Brooklyn military base on the night of April 21.

Privates Stephen C. Lipot and Carson W. Campbell, two other soldiers who participated with Sergeants Burgess and Hanson in the Fort Slocum rescue also are to receive the medals, but since Private Lipot is stationed in the Panama Canal Zone and Private Campbell is stationed in Hawaii, the medals are to be awarded by the Commanders of those Corps Areas.

Norvel Long, a civilian, who also aided in the rescue, has been recommended for a Treasury Department and a Carnegie hero medal.

Did Air Bureau Chief 'Lose Bearings' In His Intention to Scold Corrigan?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Maybe Denis Mulligan started out to give a scolding, and then lost his bearings. . . . At any rate, this is how it happened:

Said an Irishman named Douglas Corrigan to the Irishman named Denis Mulligan:

"I didn't do anything for aviation, but my plane did."

Said Mr. Mulligan, Director of the Federal Air Commerce Bureau, to the man whose flying license he had suspended, "What about explaining your conduct?"

Mr. Corrigan: "There's nothing much to explain except that I flew on the wrong end of the needle of the compass and got to Ireland instead of California."

Mr. Mulligan: "Are you certain?"

Mr. Corrigan: "Yes, and I'm awfully ashamed. I certainly expected some worse punishment than suspension of my license. I thought you'd give it to me when I got back here."

Mr. Mulligan: "Douglas Corrigan, your flight has had a tremendous effect on the world."

Mr. Corrigan: "Well, it wouldn't do for every kid in America to jump in any old crate and go flying off."

The two men met after Mr. Corrigan had been given a rousing reception in the Capital. He has his flying license back—the suspension ended just before he landed in New York—but the license for his $900 plane has not yet been reinstated.

Mr. Mulligan said he expected no difficulty in granting Mr. Corrigan's request.

Mr. Corrigan appeared to be as nervous as a schoolboy in a principal's office when he was introduced to Mr. Mulligan. He twisted his fingers and stood first on one leg and then the other.

When the interview was over, Mr. Mulligan was asked by reporters if all was forgiven.

"Well," he smiled, "you can't resist Niagara."

Mr. Corrigan said he planned to return immediately to New York to reassemble his $900 Atlantic-spanning airplane and then to prepare for a regular job.

Feted at a breakfast by Oswald Ryan, member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Mr. Corrigan told a group of Government officials he intended soon to accept a co-pilot's job with American Airlines.

"Co-pilot?" an official said, "I thought you'd be a bigger shot than that."

"No," smiled the unassuming flier, "I guess it'll be a long time before I'm a big shot."

Brazil to Select Immigrants Under New Quota Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Brazil's immigration regulations have been tightened considerably, reports the Pan American Union in the current issue of its Bulletin, by a new law which permits entry of larger numbers of immigrants but establishes a selective process which favors agricultural workers and avoids formation within the country of alien racial groups that might prove difficult to assimilate.

Settlements composed wholly of foreigners of one nationality may no longer be established but must contain at least 30 per cent Brazilians and not more than 25 per cent of any one foreign nationality. If it is found impossible to obtain the necessary percentage of Brazilians, the newly created Immigration and Colonization Council may authorize an increase in the number of aliens, preferably Portuguese.

Establishment of a sufficient number of primary schools in settlements is obligatory, and in these schools, as well as in all rural schools, elementary education must always be given in Portuguese, and all the teachers must be Brazilian by birth. Teaching of a foreign language to children under 14 is prohibited. Teaching of Brazilian history and geography is obligatory in primary and secondary schools, and elementary courses on the political institutions of Brazil are to be held in the schools for adult foreigners.

Publication of books, magazines, and newspapers in a foreign language is prohibited in rural areas without permission from the Council; foreign language publications of all kinds throughout the country require a license from the Ministry of Justice.

The quota limitation contained in the Constitution has been preserved, i. e., the number of immigrants of any nationality permitted to enter Brazil each year may not exceed 2 per cent of the number of persons of that nationality admitted during the 50 years from 1884 to 1933. However, the Immigration and Colonization Council may raise to 3,000 the annual quotas that do not reach this number. This theoretically means a considerable increase in number of immigrants admitted, since quotas for most nationalities, other than Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Japanese, are much below this figure. At least 80 per cent of each quota, however, must be "farmers or technicians in rural industries" who shall be obliged to follow such occupations for at least four years.

In order to encourage the immigration of agricultural workers the Federal Government, on its own initiative or at the proposal of state governments, will conclude bilateral treaties with countries of emigration. In the negotiations of these treaties unused portions of quotas may be used in order to admit agricultural workers from countries which have exhausted their quotas.

Governors to Open Albemarle Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Announcement was made by the committee in charge of the celebration to mark the opening of the Abemarle Sound Bridge in North Carolina that the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina and former Governor Enringhaus of North Carolina will be the principal speakers at the celebration Aug. 25.

The structure is 3.8 miles long, crosses Albermarle Sound, and with approaches, cost approximately $2,000,000. It will be a part of the main coastal highway from New York to Florida.

Loss of Mothers Drops In England and Wales

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Walter Elliott, Health Minister, reported today that the 1937 maternal death rate of 3.1 per 1,000 births in England and Wales was the lowest his Ministry ever had recorded. But, he declared in the annual report for the year ended March 31, "we cannot afford to lose every year nearly 2,000 mothers and more than 35,000 children under one year."

He said Great Britain "has not yet finished clearing slums and has not yet abolished overcrowding not even of the grosser kind."

Insull Left $1,000

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Samuel Insull's will disclosed today that he was worth about $1,000 when he passed on June 16 in Paris. The man who built a $4,000,000,000 house of power and once had a fortune estimated at $100,000,000 left the paltry sum that constituted his estate to the widow, Margaret.

Ban on Liquor Advertising Demanded in WCTU Resolve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11—Urged to return to their homes to fight through "practical methods" the traffic in liquor and beverage alcohol, 2,000 delegates to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union's sixty-fourth annual convention passed 11 resolutions and disbanded to meet probably at Rochester, N. Y., in 1939.

This next year of temperance activity, it was pointed out by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who was re-elected National President, ends the five-year five-point program in support of objectives leading to a general educational drive to be begun in 1939, the one hundredth anniversary of Frances E. Willard, WCTU founder.

Mrs. Smith asked that all members bend every effort in "a relentless warfare against the liquor traffic and to point out to the American people the traffic consequence of restoring the legalized liquor traffic. Preamble to the 11 strongly-worded resolutions announced, "We shall continue to oppose every interest that tends to break down character, that tends toward irreligion, immorality, gambling, narcotic, drugs and war."

Control System Criticized

The resolution on alcohol blamed today's tragedies resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages on the present political system of control of the liquor traffic. The resolution on narcotics approved further cooperation of the United States and the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee, extended WCTU aid to the Federal Narcotics Bureau, and recommended that states be asked to provide hospitalization for the care of drug addicts of all kinds.

Another resolution criticized the United States Government for the present policy of rum manufacture in the Virgin Islands and said this activity placed protesting citizens of the United States in "the anomalous positions of being partners in the liquor business."

Other resolutions recommended continued action to stop drunken driving; passage of federal interstate commerce laws prohibiting all advertising of alcoholic liquors in any form through radio, newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets; asked that methods of alcohol education in the States strongly emphasize the danger of moderation becoming immoderation; sounded a strong note against any sort of gambling; and opposed the Government demanding or accepting a share in gains through legislation of liquor or the licensing of lotteries, pari-mutuels or other forms of gambling.

World Co-operation for Peace

The convention approved participation of the WCTU in campaign to stamp out venereal disease and asked that those concerned realize the part in social disease cause that alcohol plays. Another resolution urged enactment of uniform marriage and divorce laws. While the WCTU said it realizes the necessity of national defense it outlawed aggression and demanded the co-operation of all governments for protection of common interests.

A special resolution was passed petitioning Postmaster General James A. Farley to issue a commemorative stamp honoring the centenary of Frances E. Willard, "distinguished worker for human welfare."

The Youths Temperance Council, a WCTU affiliate, passed resolutions similar to those of the parent body, urging establishment of milk bars and other such places, and outlawed beverage alcohol, the drug marihuana, and all gambling and lotteries. The week-long convention was declared to be one of the most important in temperance history by the officials.

This guest at the Taft is a singer of note,
She's taking vacation and easing her throat;
Says she, "It's so restful; I'm feeling so strong—
"I came for a month, but I'll stay twice as long!"

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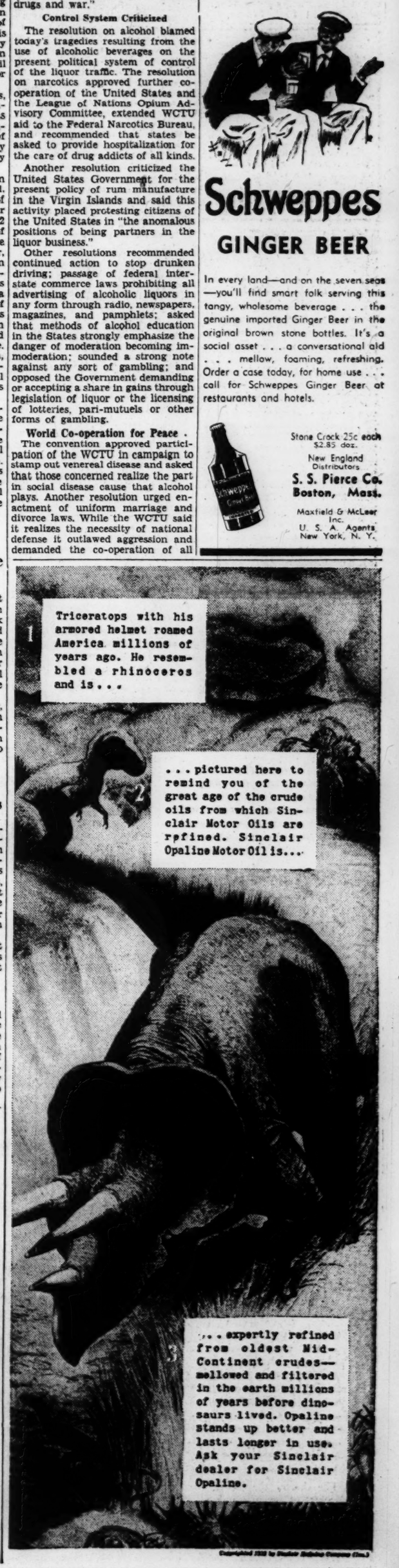
1 Triceratops with his armored helmet roamed America millions of years ago. He resembled a rhinoceros and is . . .
2 . . . pictured here to remind you of the great age of the crude oils from which Sinclair Motor Oils are refined. Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil is . . .
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NEW YORK

New Deal Seeks to Discount Defeat of Pope in Idaho

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—It is clear here today that the Roosevelt forces were dealt a surprise and perhaps something of a shock by the defeat of Senator James P. Pope in the Idaho Democratic primaries.

They are quick to find counterbalancing factors. Results in Ohio, Nebraska and Arkansas were perfectly satisfactory to Democratic headquarters, and outside observers generally agreed that the Tuesday primaries, taken as a whole, did the Roosevelt forces no serious net harm. They were successful in securing the renomination of Senator Robert J. Bulkley in Ohio and Hattie W. Caraway in Arkansas, both loyal New Deal supporters. And the defeat of Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio for renomination is also regarded as New Deal gain.

Factions in Defeat

The fact remains that Senator Pope had been expected to pull through without any serious difficulty. He was an incumbent, an advantage highly regarded by candidates this year. He had all the usual advantages conferred on loyal Administration supporters of patronage and public works projects for his State. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had given him particular and earnest indorsement.

That these were not sufficient is what causes the surprise. He was defeated by Representative D. Worth Clark, a younger candidate who had built up a record for independence in the House and boasted throughout his campaign that he was not an Administration "yes man." While there undoubtedly were some local factors in the result, and while Senator Pope's outspoken internationalism probably disturbed many voters in a State long trained by Senator William E. Borah to abhor any overseas friendships, the impression is created at a distance that Senator Pope was a victim of anti-New Deal sentiment.

He stands out, therefore, as the first Senator in the current interparty rivalry among the Democrats to be unseated on what appears to be a New Deal issue. Two other Democratic incumbents have lost out, Senator Herbert E. Hitchcock of North Dakota and George L. Berry of Tennessee. But neither of these two appear to have been rejected because they were either for or against the New Deal.

While Senator Pope's defeat surprised and disturbed the New Dealers, observers are extremely reluctant to read any major significance into it other than perhaps the importance of active personal support from President Roosevelt for a New Dealer he wants re-elected. In this instance, Mr. Pope's fortunes had been left to the care of Mr. Hull and James Farley, party chairman. The President didn't bother to either travel through Idaho or extend his personal blessing in the resonant voice which appeared to have worked so well for Senator Bulkley in Ohio and Senator Barkley in Kentucky.

Trade Agreement Issue

Another mitigating factor is the possibility recognized here that Idaho is not a state where a candidate can afford to be internationally minded to the extent of supporting trade agreements which permit increased imports of foreign agricultural commodities. No matter how sound such a position may be in general, it is difficult to defend in a strictly agricultural state. Perhaps Secretary Hull's indorsement did Mr. Pope more harm than good.

But with all the balancing of interpretations, the fact remains that the anti-New Deal Democrats have scored for the first time, whereas the Roosevelt forces have as yet failed to unseat a single member of the group which was allegedly marked down on the "purge list." The real test will come in Georgia. The President apparently has decided to make a straight issue there and attempt to unseat a key member of the anti-New Deal Senate group. The result is expected to have much more significance than the defeat of Senator Pope.

Towels Made on Sight

An up-to-date towel loom will be exhibited at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition to be held on a man-made island in San Francisco Bay.

Future Citizens of America

Wide World

Mme. Lotte Lehmann and Her Refugee Stepsons

Accompanied by her three stepsons, who are refugees from Austria, Mme. Lotte Lehmann, Metropolitan Opera star, arrived in New York Aug. 1 from Europe. She announced the family group would take steps to become American citizens. The stepsons told of their escape from Austria last May. Although their passports were not properly stamped, they managed to cross the border and reach France. The picture shows, left to right, Hans Krause, Mme. Lehmann, Ludwig Krause, and Peter Krause.

Text of President's Athens Speech

ATHENS, Ga., Aug 11 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's address at Athens today:

It is with particular pride in and increased devotion to this State that I become today an alumnus of the University of Georgia. During many years I have had important contacts with your Trustees and faculty and I can therefore appreciate the excellent service which you are rendering to the cause of education not only in Georgia but in the Nation.

Many years have gone since I first came to Warm Springs and got to know and to love the State and its people. I wonder if you, who live here all the time, can realize as well as I, who have been coming here once or twice a year, the amazing progress that has been made here in a short decade and a half—and especially in the past five years. If you see a person morning, noon, and night you do not note the changes of growth or health of that friend as readily as if you see him only at intervals; and that is why I feel that I can speak with perspective.

Forgotten South

In my earlier years here I saw a South in the larger sense forgotten in the midst of an unhealthy national speculation — a boom era which thought in terms of paper profits instead of human lives. And for those days what has the South to show today? A few fortunes perhaps, but most of the profits went North.

Then came the tragic years of the depression. Closed banks in almost every community, ruinous crop prices, idle mills, no money for schools or roads—a picture of despair.

Yet, through all those years, the South was building a new school of thought—a group principally recruited from younger men and women who understood that the economy of the South was vitally and inexorably linked with that of the Nation, and that the national good was dependent equally on the improvement of the welfare of the South. They began asking searching questions: Why is our pay—in other words our earning capacity—so low? Why are our roads so bad? Why is our sanitation and medical care so neglected? Why are our teachers so inadequately paid? Why are our local school buildings and equipment so antiquated?

I do not mince words because, first of all, I have a right—a Nation-wide right, a state right and withal a sympathetic and understanding right to speak them, and, secondly, because you as well as I know them to be true.

It may not be politic but it is good American idealism to recognize, to state boldly, that in 1932 the conditions of human life in Georgia and in other states of the lower South were as a whole at the bottom of the national scale. At the same time let us rejoice and take pride in the undoubted fact that in these past six years the South has made greater economic and social progress up the scale than at any other period in her long history. It is my objective and yours to maintain that march and to accelerate its pace.

Education and Money

On the side of education a long experience teaches us that the improvement of educational facilities is inevitably bound up with economic conditions. Years ago I was told by a distinguished citizen of Georgia that public school education was well provided for because there was a law—or perhaps it was in the State Constitution itself—providing that every child should have a full school year—and that attendance for each school year through grade school was compulsory. But I soon discovered school after school in the rural districts—and most of them are rural districts—where the school was open only four or five months a year—or was too small to hold all the children—or couldn't employ enough teachers—or where children, whose parents wanted them to work, could stay away from school with complete immunity.

Apparently a law or a clause in the Constitution was not enough. What is law without enforcement? Apparently the divine method, "let there be light, and there was light" did not work as mere man's dictum.

Then I began to analyze: was it due to lack of interest? No, it was due to lack of money. Every man and woman I talked with deplored the wretched school conditions, wanted better schools, better trained and better paid teachers, wanted more teachers, wanted a full school year. But—the answer was always the same—we cannot get more money from taxes.

And why not? The answer is simple: the taxable values were not there. The tax rates were not too low, but the actual going values of property were so meagre that when taxes on those values were collected the sum received would not pay for adequate teachers or equipment. Public education was therefore dependent on public wealth. Public wealth was too low to support good schools.

That analysis of mine—made even before I was elected Governor of New York—led my mind to many other questions: Why were land values and therefore taxable values in Georgia so low? With that question came a study of land use, of worn-out land, of cheaper fertilizer, of forestation, of erosion, of crop diversification, of crop prices, of marketing, of freight rates. And all of these things bore directly on the problem of better schools.

Why were people getting such low pay for a day's work? That led to a study of purchasing power, of decent wages, of the cost of living, of taxable income, of sound banking, of small merchants. And these things, too, bore directly on the problem of better schools.

In other words, social conditions—schools and hospitals and clothing and housing and food—were intimately dependent on economic conditions—higher wages, higher farm income, and more profits for small business men.

So you will see that my thoughts for the South are no new thing. Long before I had any idea of reentering public life I was planning for better life for the people of Georgia. In the later years I have had some opportunity to practice what I have long preached.

States' Part

Obviously the Federal Government cannot carry the load alone. In education, for example, Washington has greatly assisted by using the labor of people who really need help to build schoolhouses, to give student aid, and to pay many teachers. And Washington will help by giving some grants-in-aid to those communities which need them the most. But Washington should not and cannot rightly subsidize public education throughout the United States. Education should be run by the states and their subdivision.

Therefore in the long run, the best way for your national government to assist state and local educational objectives is to tackle the national aspects of economic problems—to eliminate discriminations between one part of the country and another—to raise purchasing power and thereby create wealth in those sections where it is far too low—to save the waste and the erosion of our natural resources, to encourage each section to become financially independent, to take the lead in establishing social security—and at the same time to explain to the people in every part tnat constant, progressive action is better than following either those who want to slow up or those who promise they will hand you the moon on a silver platter a week after they are elected.

At heart Georgia shows devotion to the principles of democracy. It has occasional lapses, but it really does not believe either in demagoguery or feudalism dressed up in democratic clothes. You of the University are greatly responsible for the present and the future. Well are you doing your part. From today onward I share proudly and more fully in that part.

Farley Approves U. S. Dual-Party Political System

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Democratic Chairman James A. Farley says collapse of the two-party system would be a serious blow to the country.

"It would be a tragedy for Uncle Sam if either the Democratic or Republican Party were to pass from the scene," he wrote in the issue of the American Magazine released yesterday. He added emphatically:

"We don't want three major parties in this country, and we certainly don't want any more than that."

Such a development, Mr. Farley asserted, would place the United States "at the mercy of every organized minority, every ambitious demagogue, every radio spellbinder and every political crackpot who should come along."

He noted that the Nation was subject to sharp political trends, which he said was wholesome because it tended to "keep those in office a little bit more on their toes."

Mr. Farley offered his opinions in the second of a series of articles on the Roosevelt Administration. He related many incidents about the President and their long and intimate contacts. He suggested that Mr. Roosevelt's troubles often arose "from the fact he is too easy-going with subordinates" and "hates to fire a man or woman he knows."

Mr. Farley said his ambition was "to turn over to my successor the best functioning political organization in the history of this country." He made no specific mention of the 1940 campaign.

Mr. Farley also disclosed that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted TVA chairman, once rejected with some heat a suggestion that he consult Congress members when making appointments to the staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Morgan Refers Farley To Read Act on Politics

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted TVA chairman, advised Postmaster General James A. Farley yesterday to read Section 6 of the Act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority which bans politics in the appointment of TVA personnel.

His comment was in reply to a magazine article in which Mr. Farley said Dr. Morgan once rejected with some heat a suggestion he consult members of Congress when making appointments to the TVA staff.

This portion of the Act says:

"In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees for the said corporation, and in the promotion of any such employees and officials, no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on the basis of merit and efficiency."

The Act also provides that the President shall have the power to remove any TVA director who violates that section of the Act.

Senator Questions Girdler On His Attitude on Unions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Tom M. Girdler, the steel executive who more than any one other person has come to symbolize employer resistance to unionism in general and the CIO in particular, took the witness stand before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today to answer charges that Republic Steel Corporation under his leadership has become "a cesspool of industrial relations."

His examination by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog) of Wisconsin), got under way slowly. The examiner, who has several times already laid the groundwork for Department of Justice prosecution in similar hearings, was obviously building cautiously for his climax to come later.

Mr. Girdler's examination is expected to take three days. The first morning session dealt with his earlier experiences with labor when he ruled labor relations at the Aliquippa plant of Jones and Laughlin Steel and, according to union labor, developed there the technique which he allegedly practiced last year in breaking up labor organization drives.

Defends Labor Tactics

The steel employer conceded that in that period extending back to 1919 he had practiced certain activities which would not be permitted today, but attempted to maintain that the giving of advice to employees to stay out of unions partook of the nature of civil liberty, rather than its denial.

The appearance of Mr. Girdler climaxed a long period of hearings dealing with details of what went on in the Republic Steel towns in 1937. During those hearings much evidence has been adduced contradictory to statements made by Mr. Girdler on June 14 of this year when he appeared before the Senate Postal Affairs Committee, a session marked by loud cheers from an apparently sympathetic audience for every reference Mr. Girdler made to "Reds" and "subversive elements." He had portrayed himself there as a great patriot fighting alien doctrines.

Today great care was taken to avoid a repetition of a one-sided audience. A careful list was made up in advance of persons to be admitted preferentially to the committee room. On the list were the names of many persons prominent in Washington circles for pro-labor activity—a sufficient proportion of such to prevent an outburst which would sound like a unanimously pro-Girdler audience. There was no outburst, but if there had the pro-labor choir would probably have drowned out the Girdler forces.

Girdler Takes Stand

Mr. Girdler himself took the stand armed with a nine page statement criticising the attitude of the Committee and the Wagner Act and proposing at great length revision of Federal labor statutes along the lines of the British Trade Unions Act. But he was not permitted to read it. Senator La Follette obviously had no intention of permitting Mr. Girdler to step from the role of accused into that of accuser.

Instead he started out by establishing from the record and Mr. Girdler's concessions that the witness was a key person in the "Little Steel" group of companies which carried on the struggle against the CIO union last year after "Big Steel" had signed a contract. This done he went back to the days of Alequippa. Mr. Girdler was of the impression that his activities there had been in the friendly interest of his employees.

Then Senator La Follette called Spencer R. McCulloch, correspondent of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, to the stand and through him established the authorship of a newspaper article describing the success which Mr. Girdler had achieved at Alequippa in keeping out the unions. Mr. McCulloch testified that he had discussed the material with Mr. Girdler before its publication and been assured "that it was a near perfect picture."

What Senator La Follette was driving at was obviously to fasten a long record of persistent and successful anti-union activity on Mr. Girdler. So far the audience which jammed the small Committee room has only witnessed the prologue. It will be a long battle of wits between the two men who in themselves symbolize the conflict of American opinion over the labor question. Both were sparring this morning.

Soviets Raise Factory Quota

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—Finance Commissar Arseny Zvereff reported today that the total Soviet Russian industrial output for 1938 was fixed at 87,500,000,000 rubles, 21 per cent more than 1937 figures. [The official Russian parity is 5.06 rubles to the dollar.]

The Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, to which he reported, was asked to approve 1938 budget estimates of 125,184,000,000 rubles in revenues and 123,684,000,000 rubles in expenditures for "increasing public wealth, raising workers' material and cultural levels, consolidating the independence of the USSR and strengthening its defense capacity."

Other details of Mr. Zvereff's report as announced by Tass, the Russian news agency:

The 1938 budget allocates 27,000,000,000 rubles "for the country's defense needs."

The trade turnover will increase from 125,000,000,000 rubles in 1937 to 140,500,000,000 in 1938.

Office workers will get 94,000,000,000 rubles in wages in 1938, against 82,000,000,000 last year.

Capital works expenditures for 1938 amount to 38,300,000,000 rubles, 30 per cent over 1937. The outlay for social and cultural measures will reach 31,400,000,000 rubles, 23.2 per cent more than in 1937 or 20 times more than a decade ago.

The number of elementary and secondary school pupils was reported to have reached 33,000,000 in 1938.

Tokyo and Moscow Sign Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

should not be expected to accept them as a basis for boundary negotiations.

Mr. Litvinoff suggested that the Border Commission include a representative of a third power, as an arbiter, but that Mr. Shigemitsu refused to consider this.

While the agreement started negotiations for final settlement of the border incident, foreign observers here noted that the incident was not definitely ended, because the frontier forces themselves might be involved in a new outbreak and the Commission negotiations still had to be carried through.

Nevertheless, the worst of a long series of incidents along the Far Eastern frontier appeared to be in the process of liquidation. It began on July 11, when Japan charged that Soviet Russia fortified Changkufeng Hill, claiming it to be Russian territory although Japanese hold it to be Manchukuo territory.

On July 15, Ambassador Shigemitsu protested the fortification. Mr. Litvinoff rejected the protest, avowing Russia would move troops in its territory as it saw fit.

From July 29 on there was almost daily fighting. Bombing planes, artillery, tanks, and infantry were used. Japanese claimed recapture of Changkufeng Hill on July 31.

Truce Dims China Hopes

CANTON, China, Aug. 11 (AP)—News of the armistice between Soviet Russia and Japan on the Siberian - Korean - Manchukuoan frontier dampened the widespread hopes of South China that it might eventually be spared Japanese invasion through the direct intervention of the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, heavy rain and low visibility again sheltered Canton from air raids which Japanese have threatened to carry out on this city for 10 days.

Soviet Announces Terms

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP)—The official Soviet communiqué on the truce ending hostilities in the Far East border dispute between Japan and Russia follows:

Yesterday, Aug. 10, Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu again called on Commissar of Foreign Affairs Comrade Litvinoff. After an exchange of opinions the Peoples Commissar on behalf of his Government made the following suggestions:

First, Japanese and Soviet troops cease military operations Aug. 11 at noon, local time, both the U. S. S. R. and Japanese Governments issuing immediate orders to that effect.

Second, Soviet as well as Japanese troops remain on the lines they occupied Aug. 10, midnight, local time.

Third, a mixed commission composed of two representatives of the U. S. S. R., and two representatives of the Japan-Manchukuo side to be organized for redemarcation of that part of the border under discussion with the participation of an arbiter to be chosen from the citizens of a third State by agreement of both sides.

Fourth, this commission for redemarcation to work on the basis of agreements and maps signed by the authorized representatives of Russia and China.

Ambassador Shigemitsu accepted entirely the first two proposals after declining an arbiter. Comrade Litvinoff pointed out that the presence of an impartial and disinterested arbiter would have served as a most effective guarantee for an agreement on redemarcation, but in view of the Ambassador's objections he does not longer insist upon an arbiter. Thus agreement on the third paragraph is considered as obtained.

Agreement has not been reached about the basis of work of the redemarcation commission. Ambassador Shigemitsu suggested basing it on some other materials which have not yet been presented to the Soviet Government and of which the Soviet Government has no knowledge. Mr. Shigemitsu promised, however, to get in touch with his Government and give an answer as soon as possible.

Japanese Planes Bomb Two Cities In Hankow Area

HANKOW, China, Aug. 11 (AP)—Japanese air raiders killed an undetermined number of Chinese today on the campuses of the American Church (Episcopal) Mission's Boone University and St. Hilda's Girls' School at Wuchang.

Twenty-seven planes heavily bombed Hanyang and Wuchang, across the Yangtze River from Hankow, Provisional Chinese Capital, in the afternoon raid.

Preliminary estimates placed the total casualties in the two cities at several hundred.

One bomb scored a direct hit on the Boy Scout building of Boone University where a number of Chinese civilians had taken refuge.

Another missile exploded outside St. Hilda's, the concussion bowing in the walls.

Hanyang's crowded waterside boat colony suffered heavily as bombs falling at the confluence of the Han and Yangtze Rivers sank more than a score of junks, killing and wounding approximately 100 Chinese.

Adjacent riverside structures were set on fire by the bombs and the blazes were brought under control only after a three-hour battle by firemen.

China's Poultry Trade

It is estimated that China annually raises 300,000,000 chickens, ducks, and geese, and that the egg production is in the neighborhood of 12,000,000,000.

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Outpost of American Defense Charted on Lands of Alaska

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SITKA, Alaska — This territory, more than anyone realizes, is being groomed by the Army and Navy to become, if necessary, a massive outpost in the American national defense scheme.

While at present there are less than 300 regular soldiers, and not many more sailors, stationed in the whole of Alaska's 586,400 square miles, defense plans are under way that would establish at regular posts some 1,500 Army officers and men, and about the same number from the Navy.

In addition, the Navy defense program includes certain schedules which would assure the arrival within a week's time of whole segments of the United States Pacific Fleet at such an operating center as Kodiak Island.

Army transports, casting off from Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay, could arrive within a few days of the fleet at any point along Southeastern or Western Alaska.

Summer and Winter Airfields

Moreover, airports are being surveyed, or are already surveyed, and under construction at strategic points, capable of handling large military airplanes like the "Flying Fortresses" or Boeing bombers. With fields like this for summer maneuvers and limitless flat areas for winter operations, when the big ships would be equipped with skiis, even Alaska's most distant points can be reached from Seattle within 20-hours' flying time.

As for naval aviation, before this summer is ended more than 100 Navy planes will fly to and from Alaska—some of them going out to the Kodiak Island station, others landing in the harbor here at Sitka, the old Russian Capital. When it is recalled that just 100 commercial airplanes operated in the whole of Alaskan territory this last year it is easier to comprehend the idea behind the navy maneuvers in the northern area this summer.

Close to Asian Mainland

It is only within the past two years that national defense maneuvers have included Alaska within their scope to any noticeable degree. In no manner being alarmist, but merely to pointing out what never was a military secret, it is clear from perusal of any map that Alaska's tip islands, which extend more than 1000 miles from the mainland, are within what Alaskan military and naval men call "a whoop and a holler" from the Asiatic mainland, and not much farther from Japan.

That is why a naval station is considered necessary at Unalaska—out on the tip of this elephant's trunk, if the map of Alaska may be visualized as a giant elephant head. This nearness to the Orient also indicates to Navy strategists a necessity for what they term an "Alaskan Singapore" at Kodiak Island—just beneath the mouth of the elephant's head.

Long urged by certain high Navy and civilian quarters, such a naval base at Kodiak Island is seen by these supporters as being of the utmost importance in the whole scheme of United States coastal defense.

First Line of Defense

The Kodiak Island-Pearl Harbor line, with Guam, Wake, and Midway Islands as outposts, forms the first line of defense across which an imaginary enemy would have to fight its way in any attack on the West Coast of the United States. The theory is that no country could operate its ships successfully (considering fuel and supplies) in an attack on the United States made that distance from Asia.

That there is oil capable of being refined for naval uses not far from Kodiak Island, and that an excellent grade of coal is mined along the Alaska Railroad, which terminates at Seward, is also important to consider in any defense scheme.

Actually there is no present need to increase the military units in Alaska, nor is there need to do more from a naval standpoint than to establish such experimental bases as would be capable of quick development in case of emergency.

Why? Because, even though defense preparations develop a frontier country, in actual military or naval practice it would prove impractical for an Asiatic power to seek to operate out of Alaska, assuming it had been captured.

With the great national expenditures being made within the boundaries of the United States, in the opinions of prominent Alaskans, Navy and Army officers, as well as the President's Alaska Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee, it would appear better to withhold great expenses for Alaska, and spend that money toward intelligent commercial and regional development.

Wonders of Research: Housekeeping Engineered

Carrying on the family found most costly of national activities—The Dutch telephone foretells weather.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

General Electric researchers invaded the nation's kitchens last month, in search of data which now leads them to the conclusion that housekeeping is poorly engineered.

The housewife, they found, spends over $30,000,000,000 each year. Food costs $20,000,000,000; electric light and power costs around $600,000,000. Comparing these expenses with those of some of our greatest industries, the researchers found the entire output of the iron and steel mills of America is valued at $7,000,000,000 and yet America's meat bill is equally as large. The entire output of the machinery manufactured is also $7,000,000,000 and America's rent bill is practically that.

Now—comparing the degree to which industry has been electrified with the use of electricity in the home, it was found that 83 per cent of American factories and 98 per cent of the printing and publishing industry take full advantage of electricity.

"But of 31,000,000 housewives," say GE engineers, last year 10,000,000 had no electric light and no hand irons; no washer, no vacuum cleaner and no toaster in 20,000,000; no electric refrigerator in 24,000,000; no electric range in 28,000,000; no electric water heater no air conditioning, and no automatic heating system in 29,000,000.

"Therefore it is safe to say," report the engineers, "that compared with the 83 per cent electrification of industry, the American home is only between 5 and 10 per cent electrified. Strange, isn't it, that our biggest industry is the worst engineered?"

What a market these housewives must be! your natural science correspondent concludes; but perhaps all those housewives that constitute the "have nots" are not in that classification by choice.

Automotive Service

One of the newer developments of the Dutch meteorological service and the General Post Office is the automatic official weather report given over the telephone system. A subscriber need only call the number 393,131 and the latest forecast for not only the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany is given, but for Great Britain as well. To this is added a statement of the distribution of high and low barometric pressure over Western Europe, and any indication of change.

Odd Metals Wanting

The United States appears to be one of the "have not" nations, if reports read at a recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in New York are considered. The country has abundant iron, oil, copper, coal, etc., it was pointed out, but various speakers showed such strategic metals as manganese, nickel, chromium, antimony and tin—with to a lesser extent, aluminum, mercury and tungsten—absent in quantity.

The substitution of silica slag for manganese was one new steelmaking process offered as an answer to deficiency in this field.

Looping Gulf of Mexico

Plans for a highway 4,000 miles long encircling the Gulf of Mexico are being talked of in the United States Bureau of Public Roads. It's a dream, of course; but E. W. James feels its one that may come true. The opening of the Overseas Highway from the Florida mainland to Key West leaves only a few links to be completed. From Key West to Havana, a distance of 100 miles, the tourist would go by ferry. Thence he could traverse about one-fifth of Cuba, again to ferry 180 miles to the Yucatan Peninsula.

But it is in Mexico that the biggest problem arises. Your correspondent having traveled the few "thank-you-mams" that pass for roads (and lead nowhere) can readily agree with engineers when they point out that there are many problems of finance and engineering to be conquered before Mexico spans mountains and marshland in any 800-mile highway link between Yucatan and the Pan-American highway.

Fire Pails Salted

Fire pails hung full of water near danger spots in farm buildings constitute a simple form of fire fighting equipment—but also a nuisance, for in summer they are breeding places for mosquitoes and in winter they may freeze. But the latest Farmer's Bulletin (1643) of the Department of Agriculture says a pound of common salt to each gallon of water will prevent both freezing and mosquito breeding.

Cherry Crop Salvaged

Washington, Oregon, and Idaho produce 30,000 tons of cherries each year, many of which find their way to canneries. When rains come in harvest time, the maturing fruits often split or crack, making them useless for canning. Canadian growers solve this problem by selling broken candied cherries to Canadian bakers, but there is no demand in the States. Make them into cherry marmalade, say researchers of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Herbert B. Nichols

© Harris & Ewing

Testing Light Bulbs in the U. S. Bureau of Standards

Purchasing on an average of 4,000,000 electric light bulbs annually, Uncle Sam is one of largest users of light in the United States. These incandescent lamps are tested in a special machine designed by the Bureau. Louis Barbrow is shown measuring the amount of light given by a lamp.

Legion Shelves Gerson Case; Hits La Guardia and Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 11—New York State's American Legion filed away for future reference today the case concerning Simon W. Gerson, the New York City Communist whose appointment to the staff of Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Borough President, was made a cause célèbre by the Legion, other patriotic groups, and Roman Catholic organizations last spring.

In making this disposition of the matter in his annual report to the twentieth convening of the State's Legionnaires here today, Jeremiah F. Cross, retiring State Commander, was sharply critical of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for failure to reply to a Legion letter asking his "assistance in ridding the city of a Communist," and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who refused to move in the case. Mr. Isaacs was projected as one who had violated his oath of office by appointing a known Communist as his assistant and as a warning to voters "to give heed to the security of their country" at the polls.

Giving minute inspection to the Gerson affair, which was a major Legion undertaking in New York during the past 12 months, Mr. Cross said the decision to take no further action had been reached when the leaders learned Mr. Gerson could "in all probability be removed on a technical ground, but not because he was a Communist."

"Those with whom we have advised," his report continues, "have counseled us to allow the Communist to remain, in order that he may be a symbol of the subterfuge practiced by an elected official and that he may serve as a warning to all persons exercising their franchise next November to give heed to the security of their country; to look to the background, honesty and purpose of the candidate, and have a reasonable degree of assurance that when elected the candidate for office will not prove unfaithful to his trust."

The technicality on which removal could be based, the Commander said, was Mr. Gerson's contribution of funds to a political party while holding a city position, "in violation of the provisions" of the charter.

His report "regrets" that the Governor refused the Legion petition for ouster proceedings against Mr. Isaacs, holding that the action was sought in the belief that it would "provide a forum of sufficient prestige to enable us to place before the people of this State and the nation the full import of the evil philosophy and alien ideology of the Communist group."

In spite of this, Mr. Cross said he had felt it proper to invite the Governor to address the convention, but that he was not listed because "his engagements did not permit him to be present."

"I regret that the Governor of the State is not here to give him viewpoint on this whole disgusting un-American travesty on Government," the report adds.

Mayor La Guardia will arrive at the convention today and is on the program of speakers.

Japan to Extend Pacific Air Line

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Japan is preparing plans for an air service to connect with the Pan American Clipper service at Guam, the Department of Commerce office here reported Aug. 9.

Cabled reports from the American Commercial Attache at Tokyo said an appropriation of 7,000,000 yen (about $2,000,000) will be sought in next year's budget for a line which would cross the clipper transpacific route in mid-Pacific, and continue over a long route through the mandated islands.

The service would start at Tokyo, and connect with Palau in the Caroline Islands, and Jaluit in the Marshall Islands, nearly 3,000 miles eastward. Palau is a few hundred miles east of Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines.

Indicated plans call for inauguration of the new service next summer, the attache's report said.

Roosevelt's Son Gets Radio Chain Charter

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The State of Texas granted a charter Aug. 10 to the Texas State Network, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, broadcasting company incorporated by Elliott Roosevelt, Harry A. Hutchinson, and Raymond E. Buck.

The firm proposes to operate 23 Texas stations tied in with 108 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

Berry Purchase Of Leases Aired At TVA Hearing

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11 (AP)—A virtual retrial of the Berry marble case appeared likely last night before a Congressional committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Indications were the committee was prepared to dig deeply into the background of the case and charges by TVA officials of "bad faith" involving Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee and his associates, who purchased mineral and marble leases in the Norris Dam Reservoir.

A lively argument ensued when committee counsel Francis Biddle objected to broadening the scope of the hearing by calling a witness not originally scheduled to be heard.

Representative Charles F. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey insisted all prospective witnesses be called and succeeded in having Mr. Biddle overruled.

Holdings Held Worthless

Last year a Federal commission ruled the Berry holdings were "commercially worthless." The case is pending on appeal to a three-judge Federal Court.

The present controversy arose when Evans Dunn, of TVA counsel, testified TVA investigators uncovered evidence of "bad faith" by the Berry interests in powers of attorney that gave them the right to prosecute possible damage claims against the Government on behalf of landowners.

Mr. Dunn said an East Tennessee preacher, Verlin H. Graves, testified last winter in the Berry marble condemnation trial he negotiated powers of attorney for Senator Berry and C. A. Harris.

Testimony led back to the fact that TVA Directors David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan agreed to conciliate the Berry claims after suspicions of "bad faith" had been voiced by several TVA officials.

Mr. Wolverton asked Mr. Dunn what indicated "bad faith" in the powers of attorney.

Date of Leases

"One of them," Mr. Dunn said, "was dated before the passage of the Act creating the TVA and thus it is apparent the leases were taken with the thought of collecting money from the Government."

"In view of the suspicions of bad faith," Mr. Wolverton said, "why was it two of the Directors agreed in 1936 to conciliate the claims?"

Mr. Dunn—"I could only give you the mental reasoning of the persons involved. As I told you yesterday . . . peace is frequently bought in litigation."

Mr. Dunn denied that TVA counsel "held back" anything in the condemnation trial pertinent to the issue or "soft-pedaled" charges.

Hollyhocks Steal Spotlight At New York Gladiolus Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—An exhibit of black hollyhocks exhibited by Louis B. Tim, of Long Branch, N. J., was one of the striking features of the ninth annual show of the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society at Rockefeller Center here today. Thousands of blooms are on display in 80 classes set up for competition among growers from the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

While gladioluses were the feature of the show, no one could remember seeing double, black hollyhocks before, and thus Mr. Tim's entry had the major share of attention. Interest, moreover, was not diminished by the fact the origin of the flowers remained somewhat of a mystery.

Twelve or 14 hollyhock plants bearing the unusual flowers grew from a miscellaneous collection of seed given him by a friend and sown largely as a favor, Mr. Tim said. Since the friend was not aware of the ancestral background of his seed, the lineage of the black flowers could not be traced, but that did not keep visitors to the show from admiring the glossy petals.

The gold cup of the Society was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Tim for a collection of gladiolus blooms from their estate, Greenacres. It included 10 different varieties in various colors.

Sweepstake Prizes

High score in the classes of bloom in which groups of three spikes were exhibited brought the "sweepstakes" prize of the New England Gladiolus Society to Homer F. De Groot, of Southampton, N. Y., who won by a small margin over C. C. Van Voorhis, of Kingston, N. Y.

In another "Sweepstake," which was limited to classes of one spike, Albert S. Graham of Auburn, N. Y., took the New England Society's bronze medal.

Judges picked an entry by William Toben, of Whitehall, N. Y., to receive first prize for the gladiolus with the largest floret, and awarded a similar distinction to Bancroft Winsor, of New Bedford, Mass., for the gladiolus with the largest number of florets open—nine. Mr. Tim won first prize for the gladiolus with the longest flower head.

Faddist, a gladiolus of the small-flowered type, won first prize for Homer F. de Groot, of Southampton, N. Y. It is a white bloom with pink shadings and deep red markings.

Three-Spike Class

Perhaps one of the most impressive entries was that of Marilyn Gardens, of Hicksville, N. Y., which took first prize in the three-spike white class. The same exhibitor received second prize in the dark violet and purple classification.

Flower arrangement with a view to color harmony brought recognition to Mrs. Frederick W. Lewis, of Little Neck, N. Y., whose work with deep red gladioluses against a background of reddish canna leaves in a Chinese red vase, mounted on a pedestal of red wood, won her first prize. Mrs. Lewis had another first prize for her arrangement of blue and lavendar blossoms in a lavendar vase on a black base, and a second prize for an array of small salmon-colored blooms in a wicker basket.

Mrs. Willebrandt Honored by Bar

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, was named Chairman Aug. 9 of the American Bar Association's Committee on Aeronautical Law, the first woman to hold an important committee chairmanship in the 60 years of the Association's existence.

The announcement was made by Frank J. Hogan, Washington, President of the Association. Mrs. Willebrandt maintains a law office in Washington.

Child Placed on WPA Project, Didn't Report, Got Pay, Discharged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SMITHFIELD, Pa., Aug. 11—A mix-up in the Works Progress Administration rolls of Fayette, Greene, and Washington Counties resulted in assigning a seven-year-old boy to a laborer's work, the dispatch of a check for $6.54 to him for 13 hours' work he never did, and his subsequent discharge for his failure to report for labor on a road project in Route 116, it was revealed here today.

It appears that the father, mother, and brothers of Richard Lee Malone, the child in the case, were on relief when the mix-up occurred. On July 6 last, he received through the mail an order assigning him to the WPA road project, but his parents ignored it. A letter, received subsequently, wanted to know why he had not reported for work, and then on July 26 there came another notice, terminating his employment for having been absent five days. In the interim, however, the entire family had been taken off of relief because the child had been assigned to work.

Lyell L. Buttermore, Head of the WPA in these three counties, said today he was making an investigation into the case.

"So far as I have been able to find out, the assignment of the boy to this job was a clerical mistake that occurred in copying his father's record," Mr. Buttermore said. "There is no doubt that the work for which he was paid was done. Apparently some one among his family or acquaintances reported for work under his name."

Albert Malone, brother of Richard, has been assigned to work in the same project, it was learned today. It was not revealed, however, whether the assignment was originally meant for him or whether it was made to hush up the furor over Richard's appointment.

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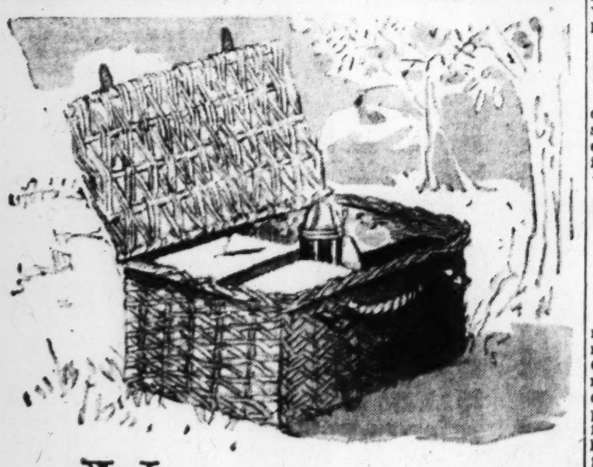
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Paris Demands Action by Franco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 11 — The French Government has notified London—and London has notified Rome—that unless Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco accepts the British non-intervention plan soon, France's present strict control of the Pyrenees frontier cannot be maintained.

Heavy political pressure from the Left is being put on Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, to reopen the frontier and allow passage across the Pyrenees border of war supplies for Spanish Loyalists. Former Premier Léon Blum is leading the campaign to force the French Cabinet to return to a policy of "relaxed non-intervention" which ended when the frontier was sealed in June.

Confers With Foreign Minister

Elrick Labonne, French Ambassador to Government Spain, according to the Associated Press, has told the Quai d'Orsay that the Barcelona Government was not disposed to stand on its acceptance of the withdrawal proposal if the Insurgents do not agree to it quickly.

M. Labonne, in Paris officially on a vacation, conferred at length with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet yesterday after which the latter talked with the British Chargé d'Affaires here.

M. Labonne, it was indicated, brought a personal message from Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Foreign Minister, pointing out the difficult situation in which the Barcelona Government finds itself with the French frontier closed and its sea lanes harried by Insurgent bombing raids.

Even French supporters of the Spanish Insurgents admit that General Franco's delay in replying to Britain's plan for withdrawing foreign combatants from both sides in Spain is making it very difficult for Paris to maintain its present policy. The Loyalist Government in Barcelona accepted the British scheme two weeks ago.

Reports that Italy has been sending further arms and volunteers to the Spanish Insurgents were published here today and increase the difficulty of the French Government's position.

Conditioned on Progress

When the frontier was sealed it was indicated that this gesture—made on British insistence—would not be maintained if Italy were to send fresh aid to General Franco, or if some progress was not made toward the withdrawal of volunteers.

It is understood that Sir Noel Charles, British Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, has brought this matter to Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano's notice in addition to the question of General Franco's delay in accepting the non-intervention plan.

Britain pointed out that France was "placed in a very embarrassing position" by allegations of the Italian action made by Opposition Members of Parliament before Parliament's recent adjournment. This was said to have made even more remote the prospect that the British-Italian friendship accord, signed last Easter, soon might go into effect. It was to become operative after the Spanish problem was solved and Italy recently had been urging Britain to put it into force.

Anxiety over these difficulties concerning Spain, however, is counterbalanced by relief at the armistice which has put an end to hostilities between Russia and Japan. Great satisfaction is expressed in French official circles and in the press that a Russo-Japanese war has been averted.

Briton to Investigate Bombing of Civilians

By the Associated Press

Toulouse, France, Aug. 11

Capt. Smyth Piggott arrived here today, ready to investigate, on the demand of either faction in Spain, any bombardments of civilian centers.

The British officer said he would report his findings to the British Government and the League of Nations. He said he would be joined later by other experts from neutral countries making up the long-planned neutral investigating commission.

If the others do not arrive he will begin investigations alone. He will make Toulouse his headquarters.

Valencia Harbor Bombed

MADRID, Aug. 11 (AP)—Five Insurgent bombers today raided the harbor district of Valencia. Fifty bombs fell but there were no casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company denied today reports from Gibraltar that their liner, the Llandaff Castle, had been fired upon by an Insurgent trawler in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Passengers on the liner asserted yesterday a trawler held up the Llandaff Castle for 15 minutes before a Netherlands sloop intervened.

The Company's statement said their liner stopped when a Netherlands warship fired a blank shot as a signal to a Netherlands tanker just ahead of the Llandaff Castle.

It added that an Insurgent trawler which also was in the vicinity with other ships did not interfere in any way.

Paris Air Mission To Fly to Berlin In 3 Warplanes

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced yesterday that Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of France's Air Force General Staff, and a staff of experts would fly nonstop to Berlin in three modern warplanes Aug. 16.

One of the planes wil be piloted by Capt. Maurice Rossi, veteran long-distance flier.

General Villemin is scheduled to talk with Field Marshal Hermann Göring, German Minister of Aviation, but the extent of their conference was not disclosed.

The mission will return Aug. 21. Its importance was evidenced by the fact that General Vuillemin will be accompanied by Gen. Jean Dastier, a Colonel, a Major and two Captains.

Jenkins Challenges All Speed Marks

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, holder of many speed records, will take a bullet-like car 16 times as powerful as the ordinary family automobile to the salt flats of Bonneville, Utah, late this month to try to break every world record for speed on land.

His sleek, new speedster, being built in an obscure Indianapolis machine shop, will have two motors developing 1,850 horsepower, one of them supercharged. It will have a rear-wheel drive in first and second gears and four-wheel drive in high.

Ickes Feels Bumps Of Alaska Railroad

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 11 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes told Alaskans yesterday he wasn't "acrobat enough to endure" the jittery ride on the federally-owned Alaska Railroad, and said it was up to a "nickel-pinching Congress" to provide money for the line's rehabilitation.

"I can't say anything against the Alaska Railroad," Mr. Ickes told the Chamber of Commerce, "because it's in my Department, but by the middle of the afternoon I wanted to lie down and take a nap.

"Col. O. F. Ohlson, the line's General Manager, has written me continuously impassioned letters citing the need for rehabilitation. He won't have to write me any more."

Wisconsin Women's Clubs Name Girl Poet Laureate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH, Wis.—Beulah Jackson Charmley, Whitewater, has been awarded the title of Wisconsin poet laureate by the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. The choice was made from work submitted during the past three years.

Miss Charmley's is represented by poems in numerous authologies of American poets and in more than 35 other publications. She won first places in the state play-writing contest of the Wisconsin Dramatic guild in 1934, 1935 and 1937. Miss Charmley is author of educational and juvenile articles, adult and children's fiction; as well as a teacher, and traveler.

This young woman who has been a teacher in Beloit and who was head of the English Department in the Delavan High Schools for several years, has in addition four published plays to her credit, but her earliest literary endeavors were in the field of verse.

"I remember distinctly when I was in fifth grade scribbling down 10 stanzas about Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm which our teacher read aloud. Which goes to prove just one thing, that I was born with an abnormal amount of stick-to-itiveness," is her self-appraisal.

To date Miss Charmley has had some 60 poems printed in over 35 publications, books, magazines, and newspapers. In 1935 she took third place in the state poetry contest of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's clubs, and the winning poems were read widely by club women over various state radio stations. One of them, "To a Silver Birch," has just been included in "Homespun," the General Federation of Women's clubs anthology. Her "Cherry Blossom" appears in the Edgar Allen Poe memorial anthology."

Articles constitute another class of writing in which this young authoress engages. Having begun doing them as a hobby while teaching, they are mainly educational and juvenile, and include the fields of art, literature, history, travel, and adventure.

Aside from writing, Miss Charmley is serving for the third consecutive year as state drama chairman for the American Association of University Women and is also chairman for the University Women of the Wisconsin Dramatic Guild; she is sponsor for Nu Gamma Chapter of Sigma Tau Delta, professional English fraternity, and territorial publicity chairman for the National League of American Pen Women, being affiliated with the Madison branch.

Miss Charmley was educated at Whitewater State Teachers College, the University of Chicago, and University of Wisconsin, from which she received B. A. degree with senior high honors in 1924 and M. A. in 1930, in letters and science and art.

Of herself she says, "I am one of those people who like to do a good many different thinks, such as gardening, driving, camping. In fact, one of my greatest difficulties is keeping the typewriter clacking to the exclusion of making salads, braiding rugs, or painting trellises."

Miss Beulah Jackson Charmley

Whitewater, Wis., girl adds to literary honors by being named Poet Laureate of Wisconsin

Puppets High in Czech Favor; Theaters Operated by Sokols

By Paul McPharlin

Honorary President, The Puppeteers of America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The Sokols that turn Czechoslovakia into a nation of gymnasts are familiar to all. But few outside of the young Republic are aware that this association, which last month provided the occasion for remarkable exhibitions of nationalistic fervor, includes in its activities a pursuit so far removed from athletics as the puppet show.

Yet 60 per cent of Czechoslovakia's 4,000 puppet shows are carried on as activities of the gymnastic associations. Puppets have played a significant part in the Czech struggle for independence, one famous puppeteer, Matej Kopecky, having achieved the rank of national hero through the courage and vehemence with which his puppets were made to call for independence when the Czechs were under Hapsburg domination.

Every Czechoslovak town has its gymnastic association, and the larger cities have many. One joins as one would a country club in the United States, only membership is not costly. The association has an attractive clubhouse, a garden, a games field, a gymnasium, a social hall—and a permanently equipped puppet theater.

The ages of those engaged in these theaters range from young boys and girls to graybeards and dignified professional men. Some write the plays, some paint the scenery, some build the puppets, some pull the strings, and some recite the lines. Often 20 or 30 people will be busy backstage during a performance.

Well-Equipped Stages

Many of the stages are as completely equipped with lighting systems, sound effect machines, mobile floors, storerooms and workrooms, as the big stages in the state theaters of Central Europe.

The stage of the Sokol at Prerov is one of the more important.

Not connected with a Sokol, but conducted by an amateur group in a similar way, is the Realm of Puppets, directed by Vojta Sucharda, with its own delightful little theater in the Central Library of Prague. Its gay auditorium is visited by many sightseers in the Czechoslovak capital.

Its seats are so constructed that a child may raise them to a convenient height for seeing over the head of his neighbor in front, if he happens to be tall. Its lobby and cloak rooms are all in the best state theater style except for size.

Its backstage fittings are as elaborate as any in the country. It has an elevator stage, enabling new scenes to be assembled on a lower floor and wheeled in place as the old scene is wheeled off. Sometimes this is pressed into use during a performance. In a play done this season, Kasparek, a Czech puppet as universal as Punch, gets on the back of a huge insect which flies off with him. The stage with his house sinks as he roars into the clouds.

The puppeteers are drawn from the ranks of Prague's professional people who give their time for the sake of showing children good theater.

Czech puppets as a rule prefer new plays, full of fantasy, adventure, and a bit of seasonable satire. Old Czech legends, such as the one in which the princess is rescued from the dragon by the knight (with the aid of Kasparek), are turned into puppet plays. There is an impressive list of published dramas for the puppet theater—much longer than we can show in English. The cast of characters is usually small, and confined to stock types, so that anyone who has a home puppet theater with a few figures such as the princess, knight and old woman may perform them. Action, too, is kept simple, so that anyone may carry it out. But scenery may be elaborated to the full capacity of one's stage—which often is tremendous.

Toy puppets are to be found everywhere in Czechoslovakia. Children prefer them, it would seem, to dolls. One hundred thousand of them were exported to the United States last year. Ready-made puppets, theaters, and plays are easily obtainable.

Theme of Liberty

Propaganda may creep into Czech puppet plays, but no more than in other nations which are fond of puppets. Natoinal ideals of liberty are prevalent in their themes. The knight slaying the dragon may be taken to represent the Czech overcoming the menace at present confronting him. But for the most part the utilitarian ends to which the puppet is put, and these are the least successful from the standpoint of good puppetry, are such as having it teach children how to cross a street, or brush their teeth.

The national minorities in Czechoslovakia have their own puppet theaters. In Prague there are the German Hölzerne Truppe, directed by Dr. Paul Löwy, which gives revue programs for adults, and the Zwirn-Zupf Truppe, directed by Dr. Anni Schultz, which has done ambitious productions like Hoffmannsthal's "Everyman" and Pergolese's "La Serva Padrona"—both German. In Mukacevo there is the Olam Bubot, directed by Prof. Eugen Morvay, performing in Hebrew. The rural Slovene section of the country, having no large towns, has few puppet theaters playing exclusively in its own tongue.

Coin Games Banned At Virginia Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—No pinball, slot machine, or other petty gambling devices were in operation at Virginia Beach Sunday. The clean-up, made voluntarily by the operators, came as a result of anti-gambling pressure which had been gathering momentum.

Mayor Roy Smith directed H. L. McClanan, Virginia Beach Chief-of-Police, early Saturday afternoon to notify all operators of gambling devices that they would have to get rid of their machines or close up shop. The warning was effective.

As a result of this, the only gambling available in Virginia Beach now is a bingo game and a "fortune" game. These do not pay off in money. The games were permitted to continue operating with the "gentleman's agreement" that the pay-off be in merchandise.

Garner in 1940? Burke Says Yes; Schwellenbach No

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Vice-President Garner has been picked by United States Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a consistent critic of New Deal policies, as "the logical candidate" for President in 1940, thus giving further impetus to the Garner boom.

That Mr. Garner, one of the astutest politicians in Washington and with warm friends in both houses of Congress, will be an outstanding candidate in the next Democratic national conclave was the consensus in high political quarters here coincident with the announcement by Senator Burke that he would work for him.

That there will be a strong stop-Garner movement also was obvious. This was reflected in an announcement by United States Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington State, that he was against the Garner movement.

Political Division

The attitude of these two warm political friends was seen as indicative of the thought generally.

Senators Burke, Schwellenbach and Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Laborite) of Minnesota, and Representative Millard F. Caldwell (D) of Florida are en route for Europe aboard the steamship Manhattan of the United States Lines. Before leaving here Senators Burke and Schwellenbach voiced their views on Mr. Garner, who is nationally known as a conservative Democrat.

When asked who was his candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Senator Burke replied:

"John N. Garner. I will work for him in the State before the convention; I'll work for him during the convention, and after the convention. He is progressive, forward-looking and has both feet on the ground all the time."

Called Logical Choice

"It is about time we had a man in the White House with sensible ideas. He is the man we need, and the logical choice for the next President."

A verbal tilt between Senator Burke and Schwellenbach, who saw reporters on board the Manhattan, immediately followed. Senator Schwellenbach turned his face away in mock horror and heaved a deep sigh while Senator Burke was talking.

"You can put me down for just the opposite of everything Senator Burke has said," he told reporters.

The argument between the two Senators was then on, with Government spending the subject.

Revisionists Advance Tax Bill To Subject Salaries to Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10—Readying itself for the final passage-at-arms ahead on the remapping of the State's legislative units and other major issues, the New York Constitutional Convention was making inroads today on the less controversial items on its general orders calendar that advanced several propositions to final reading and caused some casualties.

Among the former were an amendment to place all pension funds in the cities of the State on an "actuarial and contributory basis with security of the members and less cost to the taxpayers," a proposal to eliminate from the oath of office the declaration that a public official has not accepted any bribe in connection with his position, a tax article to take the place of the merely statutory status of all present regulations in this field, a proposal to enable the Legislature to provide by law for the permanent registration of all voters of the State, another to permit the equal representation of women on committees of political parties, and another which would bar any member of the Legislature from receiving any appointment to public office during his elective term.

Of these, the new tax article, adopted by a vote of 128 to 8, is easily the outstanding change. It provides that all salaries and other compensation except pensions paid to officers and employees of the State, its subdivisions and agencies, shall be subject to taxation. In the process a proposed amendment to specify the salaries of judges and constitutional officers in its terms was struck out by a vote of 63 to 51. This was made the content of a law last year, and was designed to remove any doubt about the right of the State to tax the salaries of officers of the judiciary.

Control of Judiciary

The opposition centered in the view that the provision would subject the judicial branch of the Government to the control of the legislative and that it was more important that the independence of the judiciary be preserved than that the principles of justice in taxation should be strictly adhered to in its case.

The article also meets the objections of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to a clause which prohibited the delegation of the taxing power by the State to any city unless the "nature and subject of the tax" were specified. As revised, the wording is changed to "types of taxes," giving the cities a choice within this limit.

The tax section also was amended to bar undistributed profits taxes, while a provision to give the Federal Government the right to tax state instrumentalities whenever the State received this right in the Federal field was eliminated.

On the list of amendment fatalities was one providing for a popular referendum on the State's ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment; a bipartisan attempt to extend the freedom of the press to radio, screen, and other media for the dissemination of ideas; a proposal requiring personal registration in upstate rural counties, as is the regulation in New York City, and one interpreted as an indirect attack on proportional representation voting, initiated in New York City last year, in its requirement that "the number of positions to be filled at each and every election shall be definitely stated in advance of each such election. . . ." The sponsor of the latter was Francis D. McGarey, Democratic organization counsel of Brooklyn, who has been a chief strategist for the anti-fusian forces in the City Council.

Power Over Utilities

The convention also refused to advance a proposal by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., designed to prohibit military training by unauthorized groups and primarily aimed at Nazi and Communist groups. Also it turned thumbs down on an amendment to deprive the Legislature of its power to control public utility save by general law. The latter was introduced by Martin W. Deyo, Chairman of the Committee on Public Utilities, who argued that it merely removed the temptation from the lawmakers to tamper with rates in various localities, instead of leaving it to the better facilitated Public Service Commission.

20,076 Air Pilots Licensed in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce reported yesterday that 20,076 men and women hold pilots' licenses, and 9,732 aircraft are certified in the United States.

The Bureau's report by states showed that on July 1 Massachusetts had a total of 258 planes, 246 of them certified, and 691 pilots. The State's pilots included 23 airline, 143 commercial, 34 limited commercial, 267 private, 15 amateurs, and 209 solo fliers.

The reports showed Massachusetts had 10 glider pilots and five motorless ships.

On July 1 Rhode Island had a total of 61 planes, 55 of them certified, and 60 pilots. The State's pilots included one airline, 13 commercial, 4 limited commercial, 26 private, 2 amateurs, and 14 solo fliers.

Rhode Island had two glider pilots but none of the motorless ships.

World Vista by Short Waves

A time table of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Stand ard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.82	4.78	5:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ1ABD	Bogota Colombia	61.98	4.84	6 p. m.-mid.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin Colombia	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City	50.00	6.00	4-midnight.
CFCX	Montreal	49.96	6.01	noon-midnight
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.88	6.02	5:30-11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.—midnight
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	6:30 8 p. m., Tues., hurs., Sat.
HJ1ABQ	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.63	6.04	5-11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.05	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	49.40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7-10:30 p. m.
CRCX	Toronto	49.26	6.09	Noon-8p. m.
W9XF	Chicago	49.18	6.10	evenings, irreg.
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
YV4RD	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas Venezuela	46.88	6.40	5:30-10:30 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.; Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HJ4ABU	Medellin, Colombia	34.63	8.65	7-8
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	33.92	8.85	7-9 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m. Sun., Wed.
COBX	Havana	32.61	9.20	noon-midnight
COCH	Havana	31.70	9.43	Noon-midnight
XEWW	Mexico City	31.58	9.50	4-8 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne	31.57	9.51	4-7 a. m.
GSB	London	31.55	9.51	Mid.-2-15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30, 9:20-11:20 p. m. Thursday, 8-10 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	31.54	9.51	6-10 p. m.
HJ6ABE	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
ZRH	relays Johannesburg	31.50	9.52	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong	31.49	9.52	4 p. m.-midnight
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	5:30-7 a. m.
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.46	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
DJN	Berlin	31.45	9.54	(same as DJN)
DJA	Berlin	31.38	9.56	near 10 p. m.-2 a. m.
VUB	Bombay	31.36	9.56	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
W1XK	Boston	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
KZRM	Manila	31.35	9.57	6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:20 p. m.
GSC	London	31.32	9.58	Mid.-8:30 a. m.
VLR	Melbourne	31.32	9.58	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	Noon-11 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia	31.28	9.58	Sun., 7-8; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	31.28	9.59	6-8 p. m.
CB960	Santiago de Chile	31.25	9.60	8:30-10 p. m.
RAN	Moscow	31.25	9.60	6:30-10 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.24	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
ZRK	relays Johannesburg	31.23	9.61	5-11 p. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	6-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	31.15	9.63	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
CS2WA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.09	9.65	5-10:30 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	31.06	9.66	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	30.96	9.68	7-9 p. m.
SERI	Fort-de-France, F. W. I	30.93	9.70	Noon-11 p. m.
COCQ	Havana	30.80	9.74	7:45-9 p. m.
IRF	Rome	30.52	9.83	5-midnight
COCM	Havana	30.51	9.83	6-8 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid	30.43	9.86	6-8 a. m.
JDY	Dairen, Manchuria	30.22	9.92	4-midnight
COBC	Havana	30.12	9.94	1:30-3 p. m.
ORK	Brussels	29.04	10.33	5:30-9 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Noon-midnight
COCX	Havana	26.20	11.45	6-8 p. m., irreg.
SPD	Warsaw	26.01	11.53	6-10 p. m.
HP5A	Panama City, Panama	25.64	11.70	Noon-2 p.m.
YSH	San Salvador	25.62	11.71	7-9:15, 9:30-11:45 p. m.
TPA-4	Paris	25.61	11.72	6 p. m.-mid.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.73	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
GSD	London	25.53	11.75	9-11 p. m., irrez.
TGWA	Guatemala City	25.51	11.76	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
DJD	Berlin	25.49	11.77	5:30-8 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri.
W1XAL	Boston	25.45	11.79	7-7:30 a. m.
JZJ	Tokyo	25.42	11.80	3-10 p. m.
COGP	Matanzas, Cuba	25.42	11.80	6-9 p. m.
IRO	Rome	25.40	11.81	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XEP	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.83	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 6:55-9:55 p. m.; (or try 15.23 megs.)
OLR4A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	10:15 a. m.-7 p. m.
TPB-7	Paris	25.24	11.88	10:45 p. m.-mid.
RNE	Moscow	25.00	12.02	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.35	6-8 p. m., irreg.
SPW	Warsaw	22.00	13.63	5:45-8 p. m.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.84	14.53	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
DZL	Berlin	19.85	15.11	10:30-10:50 a. m.
HVJ	Vatican City	19.84	15.13	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6 p. m.
GSP	London	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
GSO	London	19.76	15.18	4:40-11:45 p. m.
DJB	Berlin	19.74	15.20	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.21	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	19.71	15.22	(See 11.84 megs.)
OLR5A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	5-10 a. m
TPA 2	Paris	19.68	15.24	1-5; 6:30-8:30 p. m.
GSP	London	19.60	15.31	Noon-11 p. m.
W1XAD	Schenectady N. Y.	19.56	15.33	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
HAS-3	Budapest	19.52	15.37	8:15-10 a. m.
DJE	Berlin	16.89	17.77	8:30-10:30 a. m., ex. Wed and Tuesdays
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17.77	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
W1XAL	New York (NBC)	16.87	17.78	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40; 1-4 p. m.
GSO	London	16.86	17.79	10:45-11:30 a. m.
HBH	Geneva, Switzerland	16.23	18.48	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
GSH	London	13.97	21.47	Noon-11 p. m.
W1XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	13.91	21.50	7:30-10 a. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	13.94	21.52	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
GSJ	London	13.93	21.53	9-10 a. m.
W9XK	Pittsburgh (NBC)	13.93	12.54	

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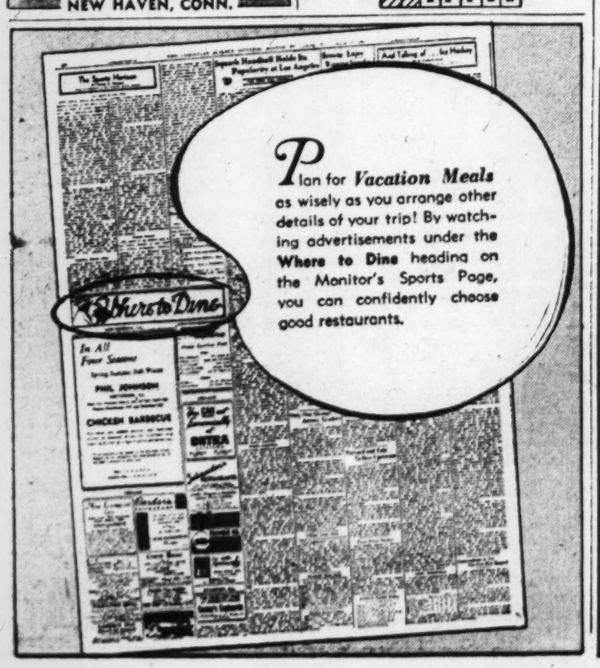
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Waves Build and Destroy

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"Where do we camp?" asked Mary as the car stopped for gas in the outskirts of San Diego. "It's too far back to the mountains. Suppose we pitch our tent near the shore."

"If I were you," said the man with the oil can, "I'd go across Mission Bay. One camp up there is right on the shore; another is back among some nice eucalyptus trees. Tent, park a trailer or rent a cabin —do anything you like!"

In an hour the dusty car was parked a few rods from the beach. Tom and his father pitched the tent, putting out some extra guy ropes just in case there should be a wind. Mary and Mrs. Brooks cooked supper on the gasoline camp stove.

Next morning the family sat on the beach, while waves rolled in from the Pacific. "Dad," remarked Tom, "I wish we could find some rocks that are being made by the ocean. We've seen plenty of ancient, hardened marine beds, but I'd like to watch some form."

"You are doing just that," answered Mr. Brooks. "Look closely at those waves; you will see that they carry a lot of sand as they roll and break on the beach. What becomes of it?"

Where the Sand Went

Tom ran out and stood in the water while a small wave broke. "The sand is carried back again," he answered after a few minutes. But not all of it goes back to the water. Each wave leaves a little sand on the beach. It forms an irregular ridge."

Mary also made a discovery. At one spot, the waves brought shiny, dark grains and dropped them on the buff sand. Where the wave stopped, those dark grains made a ridge—but seaward from the ridge, they spread out in a very thin layer. Where children had dug a trench in the sand, buff and dark layers seemed to lie criss-cross.

"Tom, look at these layers: they are just like the ones we saw when we rode down to the Tonto Platform, in the Grand Canyon. We must be seeing cross-bedded sandstone form right before our eyes!"

In Mission Bay, Mary and Tom saw another kind of rock as it formed. The bottom of the bay looked muddy, but it really was a mixture of mud, sand and the shiny mineral called mica. "When this stuff hardens," Mr. Brooks remarked, "it ought to be what geologists call a sandy, micaceous shale. There is a lot of that shale where I was born, in the southwestern part of New York. It has fossil trails made by creatures that crawled about when the shale was mud."

Creatures crawled about in Mission Bay—and many of them walked, also. Tom followed the tracks of hungry gulls and of shorebirds that dug for food with their long, curved beaks. Mary found some "bubble-shell" snails, which left broad tracks on the mud. Other snails made tracks that looked like little furrows. After crawling a while, they burrowed, digging irregular pits.

Fossils on the Make

"Tom, let's get a few sticks," called Mr. Brooks. "I want to mark some of these trails and footprints to see whether they last through the next tide. If they do last, they may be fossils some day, like those fossil trails on our old farm."

Next day, Mr. Brooks and Tom returned. Both their sticks and the trails still were there.

"I guess the trails can become fossils," Tom decided, "if they are covered with new mud."

One morning they all drove to the rocky shore at La Jolla. The tide was out, but a breeze sent wavelets rippling across the bathing cove.

"They don't look very important," Tom told Mary. "I wonder if the books are right when they say that waves break a lot of rock and tear it to bits on the seashore."

The breeze turned into a brisk wind during the afternoon. It blew steadily all night long, straight from the open ocean.

"Let's go back to the rocky cove," said Mary, "to see what the waves are doing. They should be a lot stronger than they were yesterday."

They could see that without leaving the car. Wave after wave rolled in, breaking into spray on the rocks. Wind carried the spray ashore, while the rocks stood where they were, ready for the next wave.

"I still doubt that water harms the rocks much," was Tom's remark to Mary.

She was watching every wave. A big one came in and broke on a point, its water swirling about the cliff. Mary could see it squeeze into cracks and push against stones that stood out like chimneys. The water weakened one "chimney" so much that it fell with a loud splash.

Forming Cobbles

Its pieces, of course, lay on the bottom along with many other stones. Waves shifted these stones and bumped them together, breaking the weakest into pieces. They also carried countless sand grains and pebbles which rubbed against the larger rocks. All this rubbing and bumping wore the stones, turning them into smooth "cobbles" of smaller and smaller size.

Next day, when the wind had gone down, Mary and Tom walked along the shore. They found blocks from the fallen chimney—they already had moved about a good deal and showed marks where other stones had hit them. Many blocks had much-worn edges; they had lain on the shore for two or three years. The true cobbles were rather small and well rounded. They had been shifted, rubbed and bumped together so often that most of their stone was worn away.

"But," pondered Tom, "what happens to the bits that are knocked or worn from large stones. They have to go somewhere—and they don't seem to stay here. Do you think they are carried out to sea, where they settle and form new beds of stone?"

"I suppose so," Mary answered, "though I think many pieces really do settle on shore. Look at that smooth bed of sand where Mother is spreading our picnic. Its sand grains must come from rocks like these, as waves pound and wear them to pieces. Then other waves pile the sand up in beaches. I wonder if the beach near our tent ever will get some grains of sand from these stones, which the waves were breaking yesterday."

Windy—A Barn Swallow

It was a hot morning in August when Windy fell out of the nest. Bennie hurried over from the barn to tell us the news. "Come quick," he called, "a baby swallow has fallen out!"

The tripod ladder rose in mid air, Philip steadying it. Eddie was at the top, vainly trying to put the baby swallow back into the nest. The swallow homestead, at the peak of the rafters, was still a few feet beyond his reach. So Windy never regained the snug abode of his fathers. Here he was out in the world two whole weeks ahead of time, his eyes scarcely open, and with hardly a stitch of feathers on.

We took him into the house, put him to bed in a strawberry basket, and left him in a warm place behind the stove. Next morning, early, a lusty and indisputable demand for breakfast issued from behind the stove. A wide-open eye looked out from one corner of the strawberry basket. Then Windy emerged.

"I tell you I'm hungry!" he fairly shouted.

There followed a hasty consultation with the bird book. The food of the barn swallow was found to be almost exclusively insect matter. So we might feed Windy flies. That would be easy. But, strange to say, though the house was searched up stairs and down, not one fly could be seen—and this in mid-August! However, in cobwebby piazza corners there appeared to be no lack of spiders.

A Varied Diet

Windy was insatiable. We insisted on his sleeping a good deal, as all proper babies should, but at the least sound he would waken and expect to be fed. It took the combined efforts of the entire family to provide feedings enough. And the supply of spiders was soon exhausted. It became difficult to find one even in the barn. Neighbors contributed theirs. Every moth and miller was commandeered. And further rations were looked for in vain.

Then a happy thought—why not crickets and grasshoppers? We found that Windy relished them, and thereupon, morning, noon, and night, it was somebody's turn to catch grasshoppers; when Philip and Bennie wearied of the game, they passed it on to small neighbors, aged four and six, who it seemed had no difficulty in waylaying Grasshopper Green.

"I've got a 'hopper' for Windy," small Warren would say, walking into the kitchen with an air of importance. And he always wished to present the offering himself, the moment being one of equal pleasure to both bearer and receiver. Four grasshoppers were all that Windy was allowed at one time. After the third his bill would still open, but although he could easily take another one or two, it was impossible for him to make the slightest peep. He was then literally too full for utterance.

And Windy flourished. He would sit on the edge of the strawberry basket and flutter his wings as though meditating their use. Soon he began to make short flights about the room, often lighting on a convenient head or shoulder. Now every morning we put him outside on a handy perch in the back door vine. Here he sat, sleeping or preening himself, and begging grasshoppers of every passer-by. Sometimes he would turn his head to one side and look intently at the sky as though knowing himself to be its denizen and the blue territory his own.

Encouragement to Fly

Windy had to be encouraged to fly. Once when stranded in a pine tree, he couldn't make up his mind to come down. Philip finally rescued him by means of a long-handled broom and a basket. On one of his flights Windy disappeared. Though we called and called there was no response. The children were disconsolate. "Come, Windy—come, Windy," they continued to cry, and after an hour or two, from quite a distance away, came the familiar chirp. Then amid rejoicings Windy returned. He was growing fast, his wings beginning to show lovely tints of blue and green, the dark crescent standing out plainly on the soft buff of his breast. He looked bigger and handsomer every day and his endearing ways made us wish that the time were not so near when we must bid him good-by.

Already, Windy's brothers were on the wing, and through the day the barn was empty of swallows. At night, however, they all returned and four sleepy heads might again be counted above the rim of the nest. Quite properly, the youngest members of the family went to bed first. The grown-up children (of the July brood) continued for a time to disport themselves with the parent swallows—their acrobatics staged against the sunset sky. Ecstatic wing-overs, frenzied half rolls, glides, spirals and side-slips—then in the dusk a concerted whirring to the barn and drowsy twitterings among the rafters.

The Call of the South

We kept close watch of the swallows for they would soon be going south, and Windy must not be left behind. Soon he would be off with them—in another week, perhaps. Bennie suggested wistfully that if there were only spiders enough in the barn Windy might stay all winter.

Windy had found his wings. He was quite sure of himself now. Out of the sky or a near-by tree, he would drop graciously down to light on the back doorstep or on a friendly finger. It was a charming game—the children calling—"Come, Windy," and standing with hands outstretched—Windy whirring by, sometimes to light, sometimes to fly playfully on.

At night we continued to take Windy inside the house and always gave him a last feeding in the strawberry basket. Here he would snuggle down with his head under his wing and sleep till morning. One night we fed him as usual, and left him with his head under his wing. But in the morning no Windy greeted us from the rim of the basket. No trace or sign of him could be found—he just wasn't there. Some early morning flight of swallows toward the south must have been the signal for him to join them.

A. C. K.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Sable Antelope Is Shy

If you want to find the sable antelope in his native haunts, you will have to visit South Africa. But even then he will take some finding, for of all the antelopes he is one of the shyest and speediest, as well as one of the rarest. One thing is certain—you will never find him near the haunts of man. Still he is worth having a look at, for he is considered by many to be the most beautiful of the many South African animals.

The most likely chance of catching a glimpse of him will be in Mashonaland, where there are still a few small herds left. His beauty is a loveliness both of form and coloring. Contrasted with the glossy black of his back and flanks are his white parts. From his forehead sweep upward two scimitar-shaped horns, often measuring as much as 40 inches along the curve. These are not merely for ornamental purposes. They are weapons of defense which he does not hesitate to use when defending himself from wild dogs that occasionally harass him.

Sable antelopes have interesting, if not very admirable, habits, judged by human standards. The bucks are by no means renowned for their gallantry, and it is quite usual for them to rest at night, leaving it to the females in the herd to keep watch against the approach of an enemy. Happily, the females do not seem to mind mounting guard in this way and, according to those who have had the opportunity of observing them, do their job right well.

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

VI

The last airplane we shall build in this series is a low-wing cabin model similar to the one in the center of the picture used at the head of our first article. It has a wing span of more than three feet, room for interior cabin work and is sturdily constructed throughout. Its general lines resemble those of the early Lockheed transport ships that preceded Howard Hughes's world-flight airplane.

We have made this airplane so easy to build that it will not be necessary to draw a full-size plan for any section, if you follow directions closely. Difficult curves have been simplified by using the basic construction method. All necessary dimensions have been included. You do not need to guess.

Write your questions and comments to the author of this series, care of The Young Folks' Page, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He will be glad to know of your successes or your difficulties in building these models and will try to help you if you have run into any problems.

The following materials will be needed for the new model:

1. Eight strips of balsa wood, 1/8"x1/8"x36", for the sides of the fuselage.
2. Eight strips of balsa wood, 3/32"x3/32"x36", for the fuselage stringers.
3. Four sheets of balsa wood, 1/16"x2"x36", for fuselage formers, wing ribs, tail tips and window outlines.
4. Six strips of balsa wood, 1/8"x1/4"x36," for wing edges and tail.
5. One block of balsa wood, 1½"x1"x1½", for the tail block. Be sure to use soft balsa wood for the tail and nose blocks.
6. One block of balsa wood, 3½"x3"x2", for the nose block.
7. One block of balsa wood, 8½"x1"x¾", for the propeller block.
8. Twelve feet of ⅛" flat rubber for motor power.
9. One package of small model pins for construction work.
10. Four sheets of model airplane tissue, silver preferred, for covering.
11. One foot of No. 8 piano wire for fittings and hooks.
12. Glue and dope for gluing wood and paper.
13. One sheet of balsa wood, ¼"x2"x36" for landing gear, struts, etc.
14. Six ⅛ O. D. washers, to use between the nose and the propeller.

The basic part of the fuselage is made of ⅛" square balsa wood. Cut two strips of wood exactly 20 and 11/16 inches and lay them almost parallel to each other on a flat, working surface. We are building only that side of the body represented by the marked, double lines of the upper view in the illustration. In one end, fix a small connecting brace 1⅜" long—in the other end, a brace 1¾" long. Glue them in. Start from the narrow end and on the long strips, (longerons), mark off the distances between the cross braces. They are the exact width that the front and rear braces hold the longerons apart at the distances you have marked ¾" long. Glue one in on the top and one on the bottom end. Now the fuselage takes on a box shape. Follow the width of the remainder of the braces (the next being 1¾") remembering to make two of each size. Glue these braces in as you go along.

The bottom section of the body is built up by round formers cut from 1-16" flat balsa wood as shown in the illustration. They are exactly ¼" longer than the braces you have put in. The reason for this is that the braces fit inside and the formers, which go directly on top of them, extend out to the very edge. Their height is given in the bottom set of figures in the side view of the model.

Cut these formers to the width and height required, then round them off carefully. A well rounded fuselage is the key to real beauty of your model. The formers of the top of the airplane are made in the same way but are shaped slightly different. Copy the former shapes shown below and follow them according to letter.

When the formers are completed, sanded and glued on, it is necessary to strengthen them and also provide a framework for covering. This is done by cutting a 3-32" notch through the top center of each former. The stringer is placed in these evenly aligned notches and runs the length of the fuselage. Repeat this process in the center part of the former that lies between the first stringer we put in and the longeron nearest to it. The other side and also the top must be done in the same way.

Fit the Window Frames

The forward space in the cabin, between the first and second braces, shown in the top view, contains the window arrangement. This section will not be difficult to build if you will study the window lines in the top view for a few moments. Each line represents a brace, or part of your window frame. Fit these braces in carefully, securing each piece against a solid wood surface.

The cabin window frames are made from 1-16" sheet balsa, which is later covered with silver paper and then with cellophane to produce the imitation window effect. If your top formers are well made, the window frames will fit in easily.

The nose and tail blocks are easy to make if soft balsa and a sharp, single edged razor is used. Most model builders do not sandpaper these parts until they are smooth enough. Don't let the difference between a few minutes additional sandpapering spoil the appearance of your model.

Construction of rudder and stabilizer is done with ¼"x¼" balsa wood. Start with the upright center piece and follow the dimensions and general shaping carefully. The tips and rounded sections are made by using 1-16" flat balsa. Remember that there are left and right hand sections of the stabilizer and that the bottom wooden brace on the rudder is ¼" square balsa. Sandpaper and trim the tail surfaces so that the front edge is blunt and the rear edge comes almost to a point.

Next week we shall conclude this model and this series of articles. Write and tell us whether you have enjoyed building these models and which of them you like best.

How Opera and Ballet Started

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Several music lovers were gathered at a party in a house in the Italian city of Florence, 350 years ago. They talked about the glories of the theater in ancient Greece. How magnificent was the Greek theater! Every play was accompanied with music. On the stage the actors recited, and off the stage there was a mighty chorus, passing wise remarks on what was going on in the play.

What a pity, said these Florentines, that plays are only plays, and music only music, and plays meet music only in minstrel shows. Among these music lovers at that party was Vincenzo Galilei, the father of the famous Galileo who proved that the earth goes around the sun. He was an accomplished musician, and wrote a book of conversations about music—in those times all textbooks were conversations between the teacher and the pupil, and the pupil always asked the right questions, and the teacher of course gave the right answers. Galilei also liked to sing to the sounds of the lute, which was a sort of ukulele.

Reciting to Music

All this talk about the Greek theater led the Italian music lovers to ask themselves a question. Why shouldn't we try to do what the ancient Greeks did and combine plays with music, they inquired, so that the actors would be talking to music? Still better, they could sing lines in sing-song fashion, with the lute or some other instrument striking a chord now and then to keep the singers in the key. This reciting to music was called recitative. After a short recitative, the singer-actor would strike a pose and start a regular aria to the accompaniment of several instruments.

But there were very few actors who could sing, and very few singers who could act. So, they put actors on the stage, and good singers behind the stage, and let the actors pretend they were singing, while really it was the singers off the stage who were singing. They do exactly this sort of thing in the movies now, when they hire a pianist to play very beautifully off the screen, and show a close-up of the star pretending that he can play the piano—although anyone who understands music does not believe that pretense, watching his hands go clumsily over keys that don't belong in the piece.

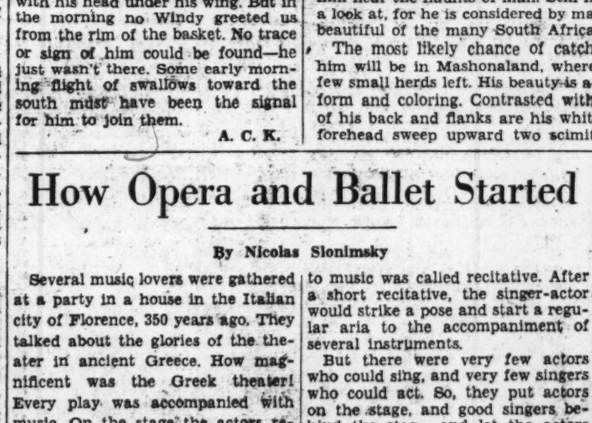
A Little Ball

The new singing plays were called operas, which in Latin simply means "works." At first, operas were very short, and singers sang alone, or, when they sang together, it was always on the same note. The first real opera with choruses and arias and orchestra of flutes and cellos, trumpets and harps, violins and trombones, was composed by the great Italian composer Monteverdi, and called "Orfeo." This opera was such a success that he wrote another one the very next year. In music history books Monteverdi is often called the father of the opera.

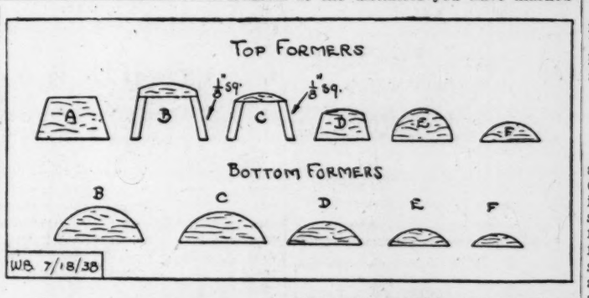
At about the same time there was developed a new dancing art, in which the dancers showed by their actions what they wanted to say. This new kind of dancing was called ballet, which means "Little Ball." A little book is a booklet and a little Ball is a Ballet. Of course, the word Ball here does not mean the round plaything, but a dancing party.

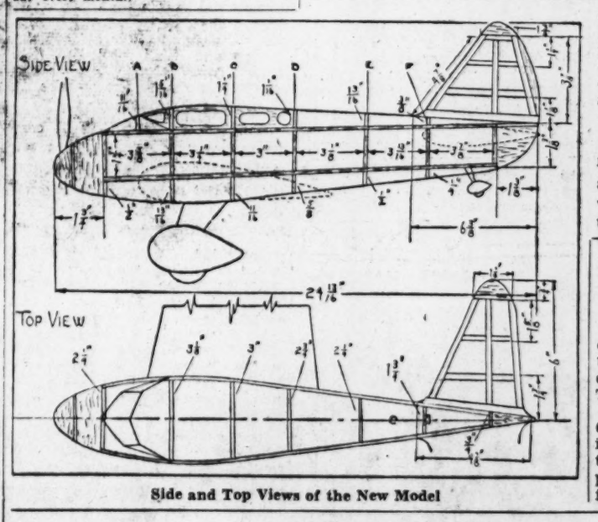
These ballets were grand affairs, with specially composed music played by quite a number of performers. The action had to be expressed by the movements of the dancers. Ballet and opera remain until this day the greatest show in music. We will have more to say about them in our next article.

(This is the eleventh article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)



A Ballet of 300 Years Ago Is the Subject of This Picture. The Dancers Are in the Middle of the Hall and the Musicians in the Left Corner. The Candles on the Wall Are Shaded by Shells to Make a Better Diffusion of Light





Side and Top Views of the New Model

When this front side of the fuselage is done, build another side directly upon it so that both sides will be exactly alike. Use pins to hold the sides together.

Connect the Sides

The body takes shape by connecting these two sides. Both top and bottom braces are the same width. Begin at the rear and cut two pieces of ⅛" square balsa

Butterfly Scent

When next you are in a garden on a summer's day, see if you can get close enough to a butterfly to detect its delightful perfume. That sounds strange, doesn't it, but many butterflies are just as delicious to smell as flowers. Others, however, have no scent at all. It is said that the orange and black regal fritillary has a sweet spicy odor that reminds one of the scent of sandalwood.

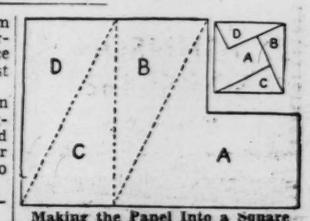
There are many beautifully scented American butterflies, particularly the American blue butterfly, which smells exactly like crushed violet stems. The Cloudless Clover Butterfly also smells of violets and of musk; the Orange Clover of heliotrope, and the Cabbage Butterfly of mignonette.

In tropical countries the scents of the butterflies are much stronger, many of them being almost overpowering in their heavy perfume.

The Puzzling Panel

Here is the answer to the problem of cutting a square panel of a particular size from an L-shaped piece of wood, published on this page last Thursday.

Following the advice of his son Cornelius, Carl, the carpenter, making only three straight cuts, divided the irregular-shaped panel into four pieces which could be assembled to form a square of the size desired.



Making the Panel Into a Square

There Was a Time

When Thunder and Lightning Were Unexplainable

Today researchers are so familiar with both they can duplicate them in the laboratory. By hurling controlled thunderbolts they test new electrical equipment intended to be lightning-proof.

Before Benjamin Franklin's famous kite experiments, there were all kinds of myths and explanations for lightning, ranging from "visitations of the gods," or "spears of the thunder-bird" to "fire from heaven." Franklin established that lightning was electricity.

Nature builds up a giant electric charge in the clouds. The clouds rise to very high voltage from tiny particles of moisture which are electrically charged by their movement through the air, and forced up by wind action. The earth has the opposite charge and the air ordinarily serves as an insulator betwen the two. In the case of a thunder cloud, it discharges its load of electricity as a lightning stroke when some good conductor such as a church steeple or tree comes between it and the earth.

Engineers had long known that this lightning stroke combined a heavy flow of current at tremendous pressures of around 10,000,000 volts when it hit ground. But it was not until five years ago that a lightning generator and microsecond switch capable of duplicating a powerful segment of natural lightning was invented by Dr. P. L. Bellaschi of Westinghouse.

In the laboratory Dr. Bellaschi and assistants built a three-story stairway of 36 banks of condensers having a combined output of 3,600,000 volts and another shorter stairway to carry eight banks of condensers, each representing so many cubic feet of a thunder cloud and acting together to produce 150,000 amperes of current for a two hundred millionth of a second.

The microsecond switch is a plug of insulating material which can stand only a certain amount of electrical pressure or voltage. When this critical point is reached, the plug melts, setting the high current free.

By continually bombarding electrical apparatus and equipment with the man-made strokes, researchers have found, with the aid of special cameras and measuring devices, that the average stroke consists of a core about the size of a finger which, upon completion of the discharge, explodes into a column of sponge-like fire about four inches in diameter. It is this explosion which gives rise to the thunder.

When the first tests were made with replica lightning, 99 times out of a hundred, when a direct lightning stroke landed on a transformer, the equipment would blow up and large areas of a city could be thrown into darkness until the damage could be repaired. Today the situation is reversed. All but the rarest and severest bolts will "bounce off" a protected transformer without causing a second's loss in service. Actually it doesn't bounce, but rather is it forced to detour into the ground.

H. B. N.

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The Home Forum

My Loveliest Buildings

I AM going to collect here the loveliest buildings I have known in all my wanderings. They are not going to be the sort of buildings that most travelers will flock to on a conducted tour.

And that is not so much because I do not think such buildings as the Parthenon or St. Mark's supremely beautiful, as because they have been described ten thousand times already. No, my lovely buildings will be rather more special and lovely experiences.

* * *

I REMEMBER, FOR instance, Montreal! It seems comical. As memory swings upon her wing-tip, surveying the motley horizons, it is not Kairwan and the Mosque of the Swords which arrests her eye, or the towers of Rothenburg glimpsed through falling snow, or the Baptistery of Pisa. It is Montreal. It is a day of infinite tedium when a too gentle Montroyalist trudged me through furlongs of thawing slush, from Bank to Stock Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, bidding me admire. Oh, what a day was there! Oh, what frigidity of bank-managerial Ionic! I utter no protest against a city in itself spacious and hospitable, a city, moreover, in which I was to be vouchsafed an adventure in architecture which Algeria and the Decapolis of Transjordania did not transcend. But who would not have been a little bored at the reiterated information that this cold façade of assorted architectural brawn dated from 1880? Surely not such a one whose memory was still fresh with the handiwork of the paleoliths in the cavern of Altamira, and with the lions set up before Homer's day above the gateway of Mycenae! At length my friend conducted me to that climax he had intended and concealed all day long. It was the Church of Notre Dame, the supreme example of Canadian-Norman architecture, about as passionate a building as a pair of scissors. My friend's cheeks flushed with triumph. "Built," he cried, "in 1771!" And I coughed and was sad at heart as we walked on, he marveling at the speechless ecstasy that had fallen upon me.

* * *

THEN WE CAME of a sudden to a dark blade of water. And beyond it I saw a marvel, a Babylonian palace; its walls were ochreous with a golden glow like the tawny lichen upon the Greek temples at Girgenti. Tier beyond tier it raised itself in superb proportion of storey to storey, window-space to wall-space. "Look!" I cried hoarsely. "Where?" he asked puzzled. "There! There! Oh, what is it? Oh, Parthenon of Montreal!" "That?" he asked. "That's a grain elevator!" He looked at me with round, shocked eyes. I, whom the Canadian-Norman glories of Notre Dame had left cold, was all ablaze with the beauty of a grain elevator about three years old.

* * *

MY MEMORY TURNS from the vast continent to the minute island of Djerba, off the coast of Tunisia, which the sailors of Odysseus called the Island of the Lotus-eaters. But the architecture of Djerba needed no lotus to win you to its beauty. There is an air of impromptu about it; and none of the little mosques with which that strange island is dotted stands out from its brothers. So it seems, as you walk about by day, in the strong realist sunlight. It is as if a race of giant children had piled together cubes and domes and minarets which they kept stocked in a huge play-box.

But it happened two or three nights after I arrived in the island that I could not sleep. So I arose instead and passed out of the inn into the village square. It was no more sensational a proceeding than that, yet I have not known an adventure in architecture so tremulous and exquisite. Moonlight held the island in suspension, like some pale body between the upper and the lower sea. Those white surfaces, flat or rounded, which were by day almost too bright to look on, so dazzlingly their whitewash refracted the sun, looked like the inner curves of white flowers as they might seem to the probing bee, if he has eyes for anything but pollen. But the strange thing was this—that all the air of impromptu and simplicity which invested those buildings by day was gone. You could not but believe that their artists had designed them specifically for this apocalypse of the moonlight, as some painters intend their paintings to be revealed only in certain lights or at certain distances. There, in the moonlight of Djerba, all that artful architecture was disintegrated into the very anatomy of beauty.

* * *

I CANNOT HOPE to analyze this wizardry, that words will convey the deep-sea beauty of the deserted arcades, or of that ribbed dome which floated above the palms; so fragile that it seemed a breath of air must disperse it, so exact that you might have thought it beaten out of a metal more lovely than silver and more rigid than steel. What use is it to evoke that image of the turbaned man, riding upon his ass by the angle of the thick wall compact of moonlight; and oblique to the mass of the wall the line of the mosque beyond, that seemed an elevation of the sea's bed? Or to conjure up the domes that capped it like a sequence of waves, curved and toppling, petrified at the moment of their apogee?

It is a place to enchant you, this island of Djerba when the moon is on it. If you would not be left doting, cross the narrow strait to the mainland. At low tide, you might almost step from block to block of the viaduct the Romans left behind them. Mount the straddling camel that will await you among the low red cliffs beyond the water, and go lurching across the desert to the farcical city of Medenine. There is only one other adventure in architecture that you may undertake which will be so grotesque, so hopelessly funny. And in that other place you will weep slow and melancholy tears.

* * *

IT IS A strange collocation: at one moment to stand grinning among the toppling storeys of Medenine, a city of the troglodytes in Libya, the cave-dwellers, and the next to stand weeping under the propylaeum of that fake Parthenon called the Walhalla, that hangs over the upper Danube beyond Regensburg. So foolish it is, so glacial it is, that precise plagiarism of the one building in all the world's architecture that most calls for ardent Greek sky and burning Greek hills and golden islands to look out upon, gemming the immaculate sea. And there it stands with its bronzed doors and tiles, its cornices, and its hygienic slippers. About it extends a landscape of twisted forests and melancholy uplands, under skies ruinous with staggering cohorts of sunset. You take your boots off and assume the hygienic slippers; and you stand in the building and weep, because of all adventures in architecture this is the funniest.

* * *

EXCEPTING FOR MEDENINE of the troglodytes. For this is the metropolis of a region where men have dwelt in subterranean holes and cliffside holes for countless generations. There is a sort of cadaverous humor about them and about the things they eat. Herodotus noted it long ago. And when these dwellers desired to build themselves a metropolis, to stand in the eye of those who dwelt in square-roofed adobe hovels, they built up their cliffs in the naked noonday and punctured them with holes. It is the very travesty of architecture. Storey above storey rise the fabricated cliffs, pressed down tight over each other's roofs. The whole air is one of pantomime. A hooded troglodyte, the masked villain of the play, climbs the precarious staircase which leads to his hutch. He takes out from the folds of his burnous a wooden key as huge as a walking stick, and fits it into the keyhole of a worm-eaten door which you could knock down with a breath. The impression is confirmed by the sight of a few coal-black urchins darting in and out of those dizzy doors like a troupe of acrobats.

* * *

SO MUCH FOR comedy in architecture. Shall I go now to the parapet of that rose-red minaret of Marrakesh, in Morocco, under the Atlas Mountains? Or to the square-towered castle of Lipari, among the bubbling volcanic waters northward from Sicily? Or to that deep-arched early English bridge over the quiet waters, near Bedham in Sussex?

Yes, I think I will end there, among the honeysuckle and the meadowsweet. It may well be, as the afternoon drowses on, that Montreal and Marrakesh, Djerba and Regensburg will be mirrored in the Bedham stream, till the swift tip of a swallow's wing annuls them from that enchanted water.

LOUIS GOLDING

To a Humming Bird

THIS year but scant reward I had until
Two blossoms in a pot upon my sill,
Drew you for one split-second there to sup
The deep-welled honey hid within their cup.

So come again another year and view
The pots of flowers I shall have for you.

HENRIETTA B. BAER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. Roseman, Paris

THE SHRIMP GIRL: *An Oil Painting by William Hogarth*

THIS incomparable "Shrimp Girl," painted by William Hogarth, was one of the two hundred masterpieces of English art exhibited in the Louvre in the spring of 1938, having been loaned by the National Gallery, London.

The essentials of the sketch are roughly indicated, but the stroke is firm and spontaneous. This one picture alone would place Hogarth among the great painters—of the company of Rembrandt and Velasquez. It is believed to be a portrait taken from life, and one feels the joy with which the artist must have painted this lively young woman. A study in greens and browns, with soft tints of pink, the pigment has apparently retained its original freshness and charm. There is a solidity and a power in Hogarth's technique, a beauty of workmanship as well as weight and depth in his pictures.

Hogarth's pictures preserve for us in detail the dress and manners and spirit of the England of his day. He was not only the "Father of English caricature," but an admirable portraitist; although as a portrait painter he was not popular, doubtless because he did not flatter his sitters. An impulsive and rapid worker, he taught himself by observation, rather than by studying in studios or galleries. "Genius?" he is reported to have said. "I know of no such thing. Genius is only labor and diligence."

Chiang Kai-shek's Father

STORIES are still told in Chikow and its environs of the public spirit that was unceasingly shown by Chiang Kai-shek's father—Su-an. If it be true that blessings rest upon the peace-makers, he must have been blessed indeed. When fellow villagers thought of going to law, it became an established practice for them to go to Mr. Chiang to lay the matter before him. If the issue related to a dispute between neighbours, he appealed to them simply as men. He pointed out that they were akin to each other, or were bound by traditional neighbourliness, and asked what advantage would be gained by giving money to avaricious yamen runners when their differences could be composed by a little mutual forbearance and commonsense. Often his counsel, entirely disinterested and the outcome of the goodness of his heart, prevailed, and expensive lawsuits that would have left a legacy of poverty and embitterment were avoided. It is hardly too much to say that Mr. Chiang was accorded the position of an unofficial judge, whose decisions were accepted without reserve, and whose memory is venerated to this day.—HOLLINGTON K. TONG, in "Chiang Kai-shek." (London: Hurst & Blackett.)

The Scots Call It a "Kirn"

THEY call a harvest-home a kirn in the Border counties. At Hansel Craig the kirn was held in Kingsmill loft. The loft ran from end to end of Kingsmill steading, above the sheds and cattle-courts. It had a plank floor which echoed the rhythm of a country dance, and rafters from which the lanterns hung.

On the morning of the kirn I helped Ronnie Elliott, the youngest ploughman, to prepare the loft. He had accepted the post of Master of Ceremonies for the occasion. Ronnie was the ploughboy of poetry and fable, the blue-eyed, curly-headed laddie that whistles behind horses and kisses all the girls. He wasn't very big but was trimly made, and had the swagger of all men who follow in the furrows of a plough. He would stick a rose in his cap on market-days when he rolled along the pavements making townsmen look pale. . . .

He was no artist. He had no unconventional ideas on decoration. While I swept the floor he was busy in the rafters, and when he was done the barn looked like a cross between a church harvest festival and a suburban home on Christmas Eve. He mixed up wheat sheaves with fallen fir branches from the Kingsmill plantation; he had hips and haws cheek by jowl with "A Hearty Welcome" in white wadding. He had coloured streamers out of shops hanging from rafters some centuries old. He hung the unlit stable lanterns underneath the coloured streamers. . . .

Ronnie danced the Waltz Country Dance with imaginary partners up and down the length of the loft, from the west gable where the fiddlers' boxes were set to the east gable where cases of drink and fruit were piled.

Ronnie danced with the slow sideways sway of the shoulders which ploughmen affect, keeping good time, stamping the floor with the heel of his boot at every first beat. The tuft of curls over his forehead fell forwards every time he stamped, and he jerked them back to the top of his head every time he made a turn. Ronnie could both whistle the air and dance the measure without losing his wind, not an easy thing to do when clad in heavy clothes and shod with tackety boots. . . . It is not difficult to make good music with air that has filled the throats of whaups on the moorlands of Cheviot.—ALLAN FRASER, in "Hansel Craig." (London: Chambers.)

The Strange Attraction of Islands

AN ISLAND attracts one strangely and inexplicably. In our youngest days few pleasures have been so great as exploring some tiny bank formed by the forking of a stream, or of dreaming that some day we shall sail to an island in the

> . . . moonlit solitudes mild
> Of the mid-most ocean. . . .

And as we grow older the fascination is not lost. Any man with a spark of poetry in his soul will stand on the deck of a ship to stare, captivated, at an island, while a mainland, even though it be more beautiful, will command but a passing glance.

It is difficult to understand why a weirdly beautiful mainland, clothed in luxuriant vegetation and inhabited by a lovable people, still lacks a subtle and indefinable charm that is manifest on a barren and bleached coral atoll, or even on a sandbank, wind-blown and desolate in the midst of the sea.

The charm may be engendered by the knowledge that here is something one might acquire in its entirety; at least it is something he can encompass: he can walk around it and climb its highest peak, explore it until he is, in a way, its proprietor—much as one feels the proprietorship of a book he has read, a song he has memorized, a village with whose streets, people, spirit, he has familiarized himself. Or it may be a vague memory associated with stories he has read of treasure islands, . . . islands of glamour and romance. —From "My Tahiti," by ROBERT DEAN FRISBIE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Practicality of the Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of humanity's great need of healing, it seems strange that the Christian world generally should have for so long missed the practical significance of Jesus' teaching and practice of the healing art.

According to the Bible records, men and women in those long-ago days were as much concerned as we are with problems of health and individual well-being. In general, the physical complaints of two thousand years ago were similar to those of these times, and were regarded as real. True, there was not so large a variety of names for diseases, or such highly organized methods of treating the physical body; but there was evidence of much bodily suffering. There was not one of these varied cases but what Jesus healed, proving the practicability of his preaching and promises. "They that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto him," reads the record in Luke's Gospel (4:40); "and he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them."

Even the casual reader of the Bible is familiar with cases of sickness instantly healed, of diseases and plagues banished immediately, of "devils" or false beliefs cast out, of worry over supply relieved. Do not these incidents, which marked the success of Jesus' efforts, indicate the operation of spiritual law—the infallible law of God? Is not this deduction more rational, and certainly more assuring, than that which calls them miracles, meaning by the term phenomena outside of the operation of divine Principle? Jesus himself so indicated in his command to his followers to heal the sick.

It is recorded that "many believed on him" (John 10:42); and Jesus said that those who believed should do the works he did. There is no mistaking this, although its pertinency was lost sight of when men attempted to mold Truth in creedal and ecclesiastical forms. In course of time, a vagueness or mysticism beclouded the Christ, Truth, but its practicality and availability could not actually be lost.

Christian Science is the knowledge and practice of the Christ, Truth, as demonstrated by the Master. Mary Baker Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 252), "It spiritualizes religion and restores its lost element, namely, healing the sick." Through divine revelation, to her receptive thought came the enlightening truth, and the unfoldment of the method and rules of spiritual healing. So again, throughout the world men, women, and children are being restored to spiritual, mental, and physical wholeness by the power of intelligent prayer.

Who that has read the story of Jesus' healing ministry, and is familiar with the simplicity and sureness of his method, has not wondered why, if he was divinely appointed to reveal the healing truth, it should have been "lost" even for a few centuries? With what sense of gratitude then should we regard the lifework of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, since her revelation is the same truth Jesus taught and practiced!

Contemplating the work of the Master in its universal aspects, especially in its application to present-day needs, we find that his aim was to bring to men, in the simplest terms and with the irrefutable evidence of healing power, an intelligent understanding of man's relation to God. Is not this the greatest of humanity's requirements today? Jesus healed the sick. He transformed the sinner. He taught how to attain happiness. He pointed the way to the kingdom of heaven. Are not all these needed today?

Christian Science is founded on the words and works of the Way-shower. As Mrs. Eddy puts it (*ibid.*, p. 364), Christian Science "is not a search after wisdom, it *is* wisdom: it is God's right hand grasping the universe,—all time, space, immortality, thought, extension, cause, and effect; constituting and governing all identity, individuality, law, and power." Farther on in the same article, she writes (p. 365), "Its genius is right thinking and right acting, physical and moral harmony; and the secret of its success lies in supplying the universal need of better health and better men."

On the basis of divine Principle, understood and demonstrated, Christian Science makes its appeal. It declares the ever-presence of the ever-active divine Principle—which in human experience furnishes the power to heal the sick, destroy lack and poverty, restore the disabled, and provide the incentive and inspiration for nobler living. It proclaims the eternal presence of health, happiness, and harmony. It predicates its power on divine Love, demonstrated in humanly acceptable and understandable proof.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Praticabilità del Cristo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

A CAUSA del grande bisogno di guarigione dell'umanità, sembra strano che il mondo Cristiano in generale abbia per tanto tempo ignorato il significato pratico dell'insegnamento e della pratica dell'arte sanativa di Gesù.

Secondo i documenti biblici, gli uomini e le donne in quei giorni remoti erano interessati quanto noi in problemi di salute e di benessere individuale. In generale le infermità fisiche di duemila anni fa erano simili a quelle di questi tempi, ed erano considerate reali. Non vi era, in verità, una così grande varietà di nomi di malattie, o metodi così eminentemente organizzati per trattare il corpo fisico; ma vi era evidenza di molta sofferenza corporale. Non vi fu uno di questi svariati casi che Gesù non guarisse, dimostrando la praticabilità della sua predicazione e delle sue promesse. "Quelli che aveano degli infermi di varie malattie, li menavano a lui", si legge nel racconto dell'Evangelo di Luca (4:40); "ed egli li guariva, imponendo le mani a ciascuno".

Anche il lettore casuale della Bibbia conosce bene casi di malattia guarita istantaneamente, di infermità e pestilenze espulse immediatamente, di "demoni" o false credenze scacciate, di calmata ansietà per provvigione. Questi incidenti, che rappresentano il successo degli sforzi di Gesù, non indicano forse l'operazione di una legge spirituale—l'infallibile legge di Dio? Non è questa una deduzione più razionale, e certamente più rassicurante, di quella che li chiama miracoli, volendo dire con questa parola fenomeni al di fuori dell'operazione del divino Principio? Gesù stesso indicò così nel suo comandamento ai suoi seguaci, di guarire gli infermi.

Si rapporta che "molti credettero in lui" (Giovanni 10:42); e Gesù disse che quelli che credevano avrebbero fatto le opere che egli faceva. Non ci si può ingannare su questo, benchè la sua pertinenza fu perduta di vista quando gli uomini tentarono di foggiare la Verità in forme dogmatiche ed ecclesiastiche. Nel corso del tempo indefinitezza o misticismo annebbiò il Cristo, la Verità, ma la sua praticabilità ed accessibilità non poterono essere veramente perdute.

La Scienza Cristiana è la conoscenza e la pratica del Cristo, la Verità come fu dimostrata dal Maestro. Mary Baker Eddy dice (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 252): "Essa spiritualizza la religione e ripristina il suo elemento perduto, cioè la guarigione degli infermi". Per mezzo di rivelazione divina, al suo pensiero ricettivo venne la verità illuminante, e lo svolgimento del metodo e delle regole della guarigione spirituale. Così di nuovo, per tutto il mondo, uomini, donne e bambini vengono ristabiliti a integrità spirituale, mentale e fisica per potenza della preghiera intelligente.

Chi, avendo letto la storia del ministerio sanativo di Gesù e conoscendo bene la semplicità e sicurezza del suo metodo, non si è chiesto con meraviglia perchè, se egli fu divinamente eletto per rivelare la verità sanatrice, essa dovesse essere "perduta" anche per pochi secoli? Con quale senso di gratitudine non dovremmo quindi considerare l'opera di tutta la vita di Mrs. Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, poichè la sua rivelazione è la stessa verità che Gesù insegnò e praticò!

Contemplando l'opera del Maestro nei suoi aspetti universali, specialmente nella sua applicazione ai bisogni di oggigiorno, troviamo che il suo scopo era di recare agli uomini, nei termini più semplici e coll'evidenza irrefutabile del potere sanativo, una comprensione intelligente della relazione dell'uomo con Dio. Non è questa la più grande delle necessità dell'umanità oggigiorno? Gesù guarì i malati. Egli trasformò il peccatore. Insegnò come raggiungere la felicità. Indicò la via al regno dei cieli. Non sono tutte queste cose necessarie oggi?

La Scienza Cristiana fu fondata sulle parole e le opere della Guida. Come si esprime Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pag. 364), la Scienza Cristiana "non è una ricerca della sapienza, essa *è* la sapienza: è la mano destra di Dio che afferra l'universo,—tutto il tempo, lo spazio, l'immortalità, il pensiero, l'estensione, la causa e l'effetto; costituente e governante tutta l'identità, l'individualità, la legge e la potenza". Più oltre nello stesso articolo essa scrive (pag. 365): "Il suo spirito è il giusto pensiero e la giusta azione, l'armonia fisica e morale; ed il segreto del suo successo sta nel provvedere al bisogno universale di miglior salute e di uomini migliori".

In base al divino Principio, compreso e dimostrato, la Scienza Cristiana fa il suo appello. Essa dichiara la presenza continua dell'incessante attivo divino Principio—che nell'umana esperienza provvede il potere di guarire i malati, di distruggere la mancanza e la povertà, di ristabilire gli incapacitati e provvedere l'incentivo e l'ispirazione per una vita più nobile. Proclama l'eterna presenza della salute, felicità ed armonia. Essa afferma il suo potere sull'Amore divino, dimostrato con prova umanamente accettabile e comprensibile.

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Haying Time

THE fertile promises of spring
Fulfill in floret lavender:
When pollinated anthers swing,
Cut the ripened provender.

Ask any farmer—he will know
The appointed day and hour:
Whet the curved blade, hang it low,
Scythe the fodder, stalk and flower.

Redtop, bluegrass, timothy—
Stuff the haylofts rafter-high:
Food for cattle, loss for me,
As though the green sea had gone dry.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Trees of New England

THE trees of good New England
Have such a sturdy stand,
They hold with roots of rectitude
Upright upon the land.

The trees of this New England
Stride up the roadside hill;
They march as if to battle
With charters to fulfill

And going up to duty
They wave a lofty hand,
The trees of good New England
Grow upright on the land.

ELIZABETH STANTON HARDY

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With Key to the Scriptures
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938

Sewage Disposal Study Ordered by Legislature

In Boston Today

Board Appointed To Speed Inquiry

A special legislative recess commission was named today to investigate sewage disposal system of the North and South Metropolitan Sewer Districts and the City of Boston Sewer Districts, all of which empty into Boston Harbor.

Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, named Senators Harris S. Richardson of Winchester and Joseph P. Donahoe of Boston; Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, named Representatives Joseph A. Milano of Melrose, William A. Hastings of Malden, Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy, Albert E. Morris of Everett, and George F. McMahon of Boston.

Ordinarily, recess commissions are named after the close of a session, but reports of pollution led Senate and House leaders to appoint the commission immediately so no time would be lost in finding the facts and making recommendations.

James Roosevelt On Air Tonight

James Roosevelt, son and Secretary of the President, will make the first public statement tonight on his private business and insurance income in an exclusive interview over the NBC Blue Network and over WBZ, and WBZA in New England at 11:15 p. m.

Mr. Roosevelt will answer questions about allegations concerning insurance earnings in an interview with Walter Davenport, Associate Editor of Collier's.

The NBC interview will be aimed, in part, at rebutting charges made by Alva Johnson in the Saturday Evening Post, and will be based on the files and records which James Roosevelt has placed at the disposal of Collier's which will publish them in two articles starting with the issue of Friday, Aug. 12.

New Rift Looms Over Dr. Jakmauh

Announcement late yesterday of the resignation of Dr. Henry D. Chadwick as State Commissioner of Public Health to take effect Sept. 1, was expected in legislative circles today, to precipitate the resumption on Wednesday (Council day) of the medical and political controversy started some months ago when Gov. Charles F. Hurley first submitted the name of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh for the post.

Mosquito Buzz Laid to Icebergs

The faint, but all too intrusive, whine of the mosquito is being heard as never before in the 10 years of active mosquito-control work in Massachusetts. Answering floods of telephone inquiries as to means of abating the nuisance, State officials reply "Empty standing water, whether it's in old tin cans or garden pools—or if it can't be emptied cover it with a film of oil. A single mosquito—given hospitable breeding water—can reproduce approximately 400,000,000 of its kind during four months of warm weather."

Efforts to get rid of, or keep away the insects after they have once taken to the air, are all more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Ballot Protest Hearings Open

Hearings were begun today by the State Ballot Law Commission on protests against the candidacy of persons entered in the primaries on Sept. 20.

The first protest was the candidacy of Joseph C. White, of Boston, for Lieutenant Governor in the Democratic Party primary. This collapsed when James D. Callahan, campaign manager for a rival candidate, withdrew the protest.

Mr. Callahan contended Mr. White's nomination papers contained names of "at least" 27 residents of Lawrence, Mass., who have denied signing the papers.

Mr. Callahan, however, withdrew his protest on the ground Mr. White had complied with an election law requirement for filing a total of 1,000 signatures including 250 from each of four counties, and conceded Mr. White had sufficient signatures regardless of the questioned 27.

Keily on Third Hurricane Hunt

Caribbean hurricanes are distressingly exclusive in choosing their company, according to Delbar P. Keily of Windsor, Conn., who has spent two seasons in Cuba in trying to meet one, and who is just setting out on a third attempt to learn their secrets on behalf of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It is getting so the Cubans like to see him coming, he declared, because they feel that as long as he is around the hurricanes will stay away.

Most persons endeavor to get out of the way of approaching tropical storms of this variety—but not so Mr. Keily. If and when he hears of the approach of one he plans to hurry to meet it. He and his assistants will look for a strong building immediately in its path and will lay in food and water supplies for several days. A radio-meteorograph will be their main recording instrument.

Marcella Confers On Auto Penalty

Felix A. Marcella of Boston, Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission, the registration plates of whose car were suspended indefinitely yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, conferred with Mr. Goodwin today.

The Registrar had seen a car bearing Mr. Marcella's plates in the act of a flagrant traffic violation on the Old Colony Boulevard, he said, and had written to him twice—first asking the name of the driver and then giving the date of hearing. Neither message brought any response.

This was explained by the Commissioner by the statement that he has been staying in Hull, Mass., and that the letters doubtless went to his usual address in Roxbury. He assured Mr. Goodwin he would make every effort to find out who was driving the car on the boulevard on July 5 when the violation was noted.

Mr. Goodwin agreed to restore the registration plates when the driver's identity is disclosed and when his operator's license has been suspended.

They Can Take Care of Themselves in the Big Woods

Junior Guides Enjoy Woodcraft Studies

Top Left—Ross McKenney Does Some Cooking as His Partner Bert Quimby and Six Prospective Junior Guides Listen to Tales of the North Woods. Top Right—Herbert Odell Starts the Hash Over a Campfire. Bottom Left—Betty Paul Ends Her Poling Test. Bottom Right—Canoe Instruction on Lake Aziscoos

Economic Survey Of New England Up to President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The decision whether an economic survey of New England, similar to one of the South, will be made by the National Emergency Council rests with President Roosevelt.

Lowell Mellett, Executive Director of the Council, which has just completed a study of the South, described by the President as "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem," said he would confer with the President soon after his arrival here about the possibility of studying other sections of the country.

He indicated New England, whose manufacturers have protested the Southern wage levels have attracted their industries, might be the next section considered.

In a recent speech Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins said some of the "chief handicaps" to the South had been absentee ownership, tariffs, and freight rate differentials.

New England Governors have expressed their opposition to reducing the freight differentials which favor their states and the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts have opposed any possible tariff concessions on their States' products in the reciprocal trade agreements program.

Several Government officials have expressed belief solution of the South's economic problems might arouse opposition from New England. They forecast that any aid given the South would ultimately benefit New England, but indicated that some New England interests would oppose such efforts as "harmful" to the northeast.

Maine Boy and Girl Guides Pass Stiff Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, Maine—An intensive course in self-reliance, taught in nature's out-door class rooms, and leading to the "degree" of Maine Junior Guide, briefly summarizes a new educational movement for boys and girls inaugurated in Maine last year.

Made possible through an enabling act passed by the 1936-'37 Legislature, it provides for issuing junior guide certificates to any boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 21 who can pass a rigid examination in woodcraft, canoemanship, fishing, fire prevention, trail-making, map-reading, cooking, campcraft, first aid and general dependability.

The requirements are difficult. In fact, it is the opinion of several authorities in Maine that many of the registered guides in the State would be unable to qualify. So a junior guide certificate signifies real achievement.

Out of several score who took the examinations last summer, only ten, six boys and four girls, received a passing rating and earned the coveted awards. Among the boys was a son of Maine's Governor, Lewis O. Barrows.

Take Care of Themselves

Methods of instruction vary from short trips in the vicinity of a camp to a month's journey through some section of the Maine wilderness. Experienced Maine guides of high moral character, are, in most cases, the instructors.

On the wilderness trips the youngsters live in primitive fashion, do all of their cooking out-of-doors, sleep in tents, or camps of their own construction, run white water in canoes, pole the frail craft upstream, tramp and map the country and fish in the waters which the region affords, all, of course, under the watchful eyes of the guide-instructors.

They learn, from actual camping experience, how to select a satisfactory camp site, erect tents or build shelters, the right way to build fires, how to prepare meals, even to such arts as making biscuits in a reflector baker. (This writer, on one visit to such a group in the Magalloway region last summer, was even treated to a frosted cake made by a 17-year-old boy.)

The youngsters are required to plan menus for camping trips of various size parties, listing all articles to be purchased and the amounts of each and fitting their selections to the hazards that may be encountered on the trip.

Nothing is Left Undone

Canoemanship instruction includes bow and stern paddling, single paddling, loading a canoe with camping equipment for both lake and river travel, how to change places safely and how to right and handle a capsized canoe.

Fishing experience is sufficiently broad to give the youngsters a knowledge of baits, tackle and methods found satisfactory in angling for the various species in Maine and a knowledge of the common species of plant life and timber growth found in the locality. Map-making is also a requirement.

First aid work includes methods of handling sunstroke, cuts, immersion, broken bones, sprains and other accidents under wilderness conditions.

Pass Rigid Tests

In the examinations, held just before the finish of the camping season, the youngsters are required to demonstrate their fitness in all of these requirements and in addition answer questions in a written test.

The Maine Junior Guide Movement is administered by a commission of three, headed by George J. Stobie, Fish and Game Commissioner. Examinations are given by persons designated by the Commission.

The enabling act, which was introduced in the Maine Legislature by State Senator Marion Martin, now assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, provides that junior guides shall not receive remuneration for their services or compete in any way with registered Maine guides. Certificates, once awarded, may be renewed annually within the age limit by showing general fitness.

Hailed as one of the most interesting youth movements originated in recent years it combines the lure of the great outdoors with the traditional glamour that surrounds Maine guides in a program that already shows indications of revolutionizing the summer camp industry in that State.

It is not, however, limited to summer camp youngsters, and Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and representatives of other groups will be encouraged to prepare for and take the examinations this coming fall.

Hurley's Relief Plan Gives Cities Choice Of Roads or Tax Cut

Rise of 70 cents in Boston rate seen in taking $5,000,000 from State highway fund—Mayor Tobin desires to avoid break with Democratic Governor, but said to doubt proposal's soundness.

By R. J. Sawyer Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cities of Massachusetts, which must bear most of the cost of Governor Hurley's new $5,000,000 unemployment relief proposal if it is approved by the Legislature, are today faced with two main questions, in the opinion of responsible sources at the State House:

Do the cities want more State highways or do they want a lower State tax?

The issue is particularly acute for Boston, for should the program be enacted, it would cost Boston about $1,250,000, the equivalent of 70 cents in the tax rate, it was learned from City officials.

Although Mayor Tobin has gone on a motor trip to the White Mountains, he is thoroughly aware of the grave portents the Governor's program holds for Boston and is keeping in constant telephonic touch with his legislative leaders at the State House and with the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, seeking a course of action as yet undecided.

Whatever action Mayor Tobin takes will probably be in conjunction with the Mayors' Club. It is expected that a spokesman for the club will discuss the Governor's proposal at the House Ways and Means Committee hearing at the State House tomorrow.

Raised by Gas Revenue

The Governor's road-building program would be financed by withdrawing $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund—raised by gas tax revenue. Prior to this, the Governor has sought to turn the $5,000,000 into the General Fund to reduce the State tax, but the Republican legislators objected. They insisted the $5,000,000 should be distributed to cities and towns to supplement regular highway work. This would keep the State tax at its actual figure, but the highway budgets of cities and towns would be reduced. Thus the two would counterbalance.

The Governor asks that the $5,000,000 be used for additional or new projects, most of which are not located in the cities, but are in rural and semi-urban districts. This plan would peg the State tax at the "real" figure, but would bring no compensation to the highway budgets of the Cities and Towns which must pay the cost and get few roads.

As Boston pays about 25 per cent of the total cost of the program, not one road of which will be built in Boston proper according to City officials, Boston's case exemplifies the quandary into which the bigger Cities now find themselves as a result of the Governor's plan.

The Governor told the Legislature that the program would furnish 5,000 men five months' work, on a 5-day work week basis. The men will be drawn from sections of the State where the 55 projects are specified. This would allow each section a small allotment.

Described as "Pork Barrel"

Some of Mayor Tobin's aides, speaking off the record, assert that the Mayor does not believe that Boston's welfare problem — the greatest welfare burden in Massachusetts—will be helped by the Governor's plan even in a small degree. Speaking frankly, they describe it as "the biggest pork barrel the Governor has yet proposed."

Mayor Tobin is said to be embarrassed by the Governor's plan both politically and financially. He hesitates to come out strongly against the proposal on political grounds because he has no desire to block a fellow Democrat on an issue so partisan as the present unemployment controversy. But the Governor's proposal threatens the financial stability of Boston to such an extent that the Mayor feels he cannot ignore it, merely hoping that the Republican Legislature will vote on party lines and again defeat Mr. Hurley.

Thus it is that he and many of his associates in the Mayor's Club are reliably reported to be against the program as financially unsound and as ineffectual as an aid to relief. But what course of action the Mayors will take had not been learned up to a late hour today.

Attacked From Both Sides

Meanwhile, it is learned, Speaker of the House Horace T. Cahill has directed that letters be sent to all the Mayors and Selectmen of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Political-Racing Separation Begun In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—Protests against continued mingling of politics and horse-racing at the Nation's second most active horse-race gambling center, Narragansett Race Track, bore fruit today.

The track's manager was planning to give up his long-held post with the Republican State Committee, after the GOP finance committee quit in a body as a result of inability to obtain funds.

Voters consistently refused to contribute to the Republican Party while former Judge James E. Dooley served both as President of the Narragansett Racing Association and a member of the Party's State Committee, Mrs. Ruth Sturges, a member of the Committee, declared.

As a result, the executive committee of the State Committee yesterday discharged the specially-appointed fiance committee at its own request, and Peirce H. Brereton, Republican State Chairman, announced that Mr. Dooley would not seek re-election to the GOP body at the annual Party caucuses next month.

Hailed as a Victory

While Mr. Dooley declined to comment, Republican leaders who have sought to keep the Party's skirts out of the race-track mud hailed it as a victory, for the former Johnston judge has been active in GOP councils for many years. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Committee. He has served on the State Committee for 12 years.

Since Judge Dooley took over the management of the track after the resignation of Walter E. O'Hara as President and General Manager last May, the GOP has repeatedly sought his resignation, but he has refused to make any statement.

The South County delegates have openly come out against him and such leaders as Fred S. Perkins and Chairman Brereton have severely criticized him for not "giving up one job or the other."

"Ideals Still Count"

In this connection, Mrs. Sturges said: "I believe with all my heart that every mother, every church member, and everybody who looks to the future generation, deeply resents any connection between their political party and any form of gambling, whether legalized or not. Money is not everything. Ideals still count, and I know that there are many thousands of good Republicans who feel as I do."

While Mr. Dooley's decision was being made known here, agents of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue were at the Pawtucket track conducting a drive on the abuse of tax-free passes. James T. Burns, Deputy Collector of Revenue, announced that 50 illegal admittance slips had been taken from persons who were not employed at the track and were not entitled to them.

Narragansett, the only horse-racing track in the State, was the scene of $34,096,865 of pari-mutuel bets in 1936—more than the entire betting "handle" in any other state except California, where four tracks combined to register bets totaling $39,359,861.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

New Deal Contest Looms in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11—The entry of Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut into the race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination promises a hot campaign. Already Archibald McNeil, former national committeeman, and Senator Augustine Lonergan, incumbent, have announced their determination to run for the office.

Mr. Kopplemann who has three times represented this State in Washington competes as a loyal follower of the Administration. Declaring himself to have been a New Dealer since his earliest days in office, he stated that "Connecticut voters know how to separate the loyal from the disloyal, the New Dealers from the double-dealers."

By thus announcing himself, Mr. Kopplemann gives the party the chance to select a real New Dealer as contrasted with candidate Lonergan who has not always consistently followed the leading of the President, according to an announcement made by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. Mr. Lonergan himself declares that he supported the policies of the Administration.

Threat to Maloney

At a recent meeting, the Democratic State Central Committee turned down the proposal of ex-Mayor Joseph W. Dutton, a New Dealer, that the keynote speaker at the State nominating convention be a "true New Dealer." A resolution to this effect, it is generally agreed, would have barred Senator Francis T. Maloney, who is the logical choice for the position of keynoter and would have meant breaking away from those Democratic leaders who favor Senator Lonergan because he has at times opposed the Administration.

The primary contest between Mr. Kopplemann and Senator Lonergan may possibly be fought in Hartford, since both candidates are from this city. The Hartford Town Convention in naming its delegates to the State Nominating Convention might name one of these candidates as a delegate to vote for the other. Since the Hartford Town Convention has often been a deciding factor in previous State elections, upon its decision the destinies of these two candidates may depend.

The Democratic State Central Committee has named Sept. 13 and 14 as the date on which the State Nominating Convention will be held. Republicans, it is understood, intend to hold their State Nominating convention on Sept. 14 and 15 basing their policies on the outcome of the Democratic convention, and profiting if possible by whatever action the Democrats take. Since the Democrats are confronted with the necessity of deciding between what they consider a tried and true New Deal-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

The Week in Connecticut

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Friday fair and cooler; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Friday.

Vermont: Fair slightly cooler tonight. Friday fair, cooler in South portion.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy possibly preceded by showers tonight. Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

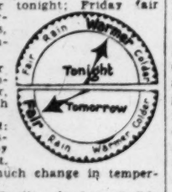
Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by showers in southeast portion, warmer on the coast tonight. Friday fair, cooler in northwest portion.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy possibly preceded by showers on the coast tonight. Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy preceded by showers in east portion, slightly warmer in east portion tonight. Friday fair, slightly cooler in west portion.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight, Friday fair, cooler in south portion.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest wind over central and south portions and moderate southwest wind shifting to southwest tonight and to northwest on Friday over extreme north portion. Weather somewhat overcast possibly preceded by showers tonight. Fair on Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	84	77	Minneapolis	80	60
Bermuda	80	78	New Orleans	78	72
Chicago	74	94	New York	74	82
Denver	66	74	Norfolk	80	96
Helena	58	86	Philadelphia	78	86
Kansas City	70	104	St. Louis	76	98
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	82	84	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Aug. 11.
B—Maximum, Aug. 10

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:53 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 1:09 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:22 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58. Tomorrow: "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:59, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Gold Diggers in Paris." Also "Wives Under Suspicion."

Tremont—
William Powell and Luise Rainer in "Emperor's Candlesticks." Also "I'll Take Romance," with Melvyn Douglas and Grace Moore. Continuous from from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas in "Toy Wife." 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:36, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Radio Programs—Page 11

State and Orpheum—

Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:48. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:28, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story." "The Cicada." "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Find What's Wrong." "The Forgotten Step." Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra." "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

Brookline Village Theater—
"You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. 3:40, 6:50, 9:48. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Repertory and Medford Square—
John Boles in "She Married an Artist." Also Peter Lorre in "Think Fast Mr. Moto." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: W. C. Fields in "Big Broadcast of 1938." Also "Annapolis Salute," with Jimmy Ellison and Marsha Hunt.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:30, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 10:05, 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Strand—
Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman in "Wide Open Faces." Also Charles Quigley in "The Shadow."

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter.

Music

Harvard University—
Concert by American Folk Singers (Federal Music Project). Assisted by Forum String Quartet. Thomas Jhonson, conductor. Paine Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Brookline Shell—
Opera night given under the sponsorship of The Brookline Musical Society. Dean Road Playground, 8.

Tomorrow

Boston Conservatory Summer School—
Concert by the Music Summer School Orchestra. Paul Ivory, conductor. 26 The Fenway, 5.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Courtesy on the Highways: Monitor Rewards Two Drivers

"The greater man the greater courtesy."

It is easy to be courteous and considerate on the highway, and an act of kindness helps so much in bringing about a better relationship between motorists and pedestrians that awards are made daily to such drivers by The Christian Science Monitor.

The winners of today's awards are the drivers of the cars whose registration numbers and owners are as follows:

A4233
George Maiocco
13 Jaques Street
Somerville,

and

739,935
Glenn Cram
330 Oakland Road
Brookline

To each of these drivers will be given two tickets for Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, through the kindness of the management.

The Monitor is pleased to be able to award Mr. Maiocco, truck operator for a bottling company, for his act of kindness on Commonwealth Avenue. The driver of the truck with registration number A4233 was stopped just outside the National League Baseball Park on Commonwealth Avenue, in the midst of heavy traffic, by a motorist who asked him directions. After politely directing the driver, the truck operator motioned him to go ahead. He followed the motorist to the next intersection where he (the truck driver) stopped before turning off Commonwealth Avenue and indicated to the motorist, who appeared uncertain how to proceed, just the right way to go.

The other report which comes from one of our readers on the car bearing the registration number 739,935 follows:

"This incident occurred in a spot unfamiliar to me. One of my tires had gone flat, and tools for changing the tire were inadequate. Car number 739,935 approached and stopped. The driver offered assistance, and produced the necessary equipment, helping me change the tire. This help on his part was cheerfully offered under his own volition. No one asked for it."

Bob Quinn Serious in Effort to Rebuild the Bees—Nancy Leiter's Venture Features

More Minor League Stars May Follow Miller Here

BULLETIN

The final game of the series between the Bees and Giants was postponed today because of rain.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That Eddie Miller is only one of several minor league standouts who will strengthen the Bees for their 1939 adventure in the National League, is admitted by President Bob Quinn. The acquisition of the star Kansas City shortstop is only the beginning.

In fact, the Bee prexy even suggests a wholesale shakeup in the ranks of his ball club before the curtan has rolled down on the present season.

Others Wanted Miller

"More than one big league team was after Miller," Quinn said yesterday. "In most cases the offers were in cash. But Kansas City, which belongs to the Yankees, was more interested in players than in cash. Fortunately, we were in a position to give them four men.

"I am not stopping with Miller," Bob continued. "I expect to pick up at least one outfielder and perhaps another infielder. We now have the material to trade and I intend to make use of it."

Quinn further said that the arrival of Miller does not necessarily mean the departure of Rabbit Warstler.

"If Miller satisfies Casey Stengel at short," Bob points out, "he could use Warstler for utility infielder. 'Rab' can play either short or second. He might be a more valuable man in that role."

The passing of Gilly English to Kansas City, as part of the Miller deal, leaves third base entirely with Joe Stripp. If Stengel needs a replacement at any time, he can wave Debs Garms in from the outfield.

Dodgers Here Tomorrow

The series with the Brooklyn Dodgers, which gets under way tomorrow afternoon at the Hive, looms important in the battle for fifth place. By beating the Giants yesterday, the Bees advanced to within one percentage point of the Dodgers, who still lead the second division.

Five games are scheduled in this series. Following tomorrow's singles, the clubs play successive twin bills on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday, as usual, will be Ladies' Day. It is the Bees' final series of this lengthy home stand.

The Dodgers come here with a 5-to-4 edge in the Bee series and have captured three of the five at National League Field.

The hero of yesterday's triumph over the Giants was young Dick Errickson, who pitched his first full major league game. In three previous starts this season, Dick was driven out and charged with defeats. He also had won one and lost two in relief roles. His record, therefore, stands at two and five.

* * *

Briefs . . . Errickson has appeared in 18 games, 56 innings and allowed 49 hits . . . He walked only two Giants yesterday and one was intentional . . . Dick throws a sinker ball that will be heard from during the next few years . . . The Bees made 16 hits behind the rookie, driving Cliff Milton out of the box in the first inning.

* * *

Incidentally, Errickson held Mel Ott hitless for the first time in 19 consecutive games . . . The Giants will never win the pennant if yesterday and Tuesday are samples of what to expect in the future . . . They made seven fielding errors in the first two games here . . . Without Melton winning, they haven't a chance.

* * *

Lefty Grove makes another try for victory No. 15 today in Philadelphia . . . The A's are usually easy for the southpaw ace . . . Elbie Fletcher returned to first base yesterday for the Bees and made three hits . . . There is no better park in the majors for a young pitcher to gain confidence than National League Field . . . Don't be surprised if the Bees announce the purchase of Outfielder Ed Gallagher from Kansas City.

Budge Studies Field With Partners

Wide World

Don Budge **Gene Mako** **Alice Marble**

These top-ranking players are shown watching the play in the Eastern grass-court tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. Both Miss Marble and Mako team with Budge in doubles.

Mako Impresses In Rye Singles; Will Face Hare

BULLETIN

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Water-soaked courts this morning forced a three-hour postponement of the sixth day's play in the Eastern grass-courts tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 —Ever since 1934, when he recorded his most notable singles triumph by winning the national intercollegiate crown, Gene Mako has been thought of as a doubles player in tennis. Coupled with Don Budge, the cocky Californian rose to the top in the game for pairs, winning the national and Wimbledon titles.

This summer Gene has been experimenting with his singles game and the experimenting will hit a peak today when he meets Charles E. Hare, the mountainous Britisher, in a third-round match in the Eastern Grass Courts championships at the Westchester Country Club.

With the Mako-Hare match an attractive card leads to the quarter-finals, Wilmer Allison, the veteran internationalist, and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood play another match in the same bracket. Other contests in the lower half feature Frankie Parker against Hal Surface and Joe Hunt against George Toley. Toley was the surprise conqueror of Don McNeill yesterday.

Riggs vs. Mulloy

In the upper half of the draw, Bobby Riggs, top-seeded player and defending champion, meets Gardnar Mulloy, of Miami; Gerard Podesta faces Ronald Lubin; Bitsy Grant meets Frank Guernsey, the intercollegiate champion, and Jack Kramer, upset victor over Elwood Cooke yesterday, tackles Owen Anderson.

The women have reached the quarter-finals. Today's schedule pits Alice Marble against Barbara Winslow in the feature match. Also in the upper half is an engagement between Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Dorothy Workman. In the bottom bracket, Dorothy Bundy faces Norma Taubele and Mrs. John Van Ryn meets Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, the only foreign seeded entrant still in the tourney.

Cooke was the only seeded player to encounter any opposition yesterday in the men's division. He lost to Kramer, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, and joined Sidney B. Wood on the sidelines.

Grant Improves

Riggs swamped Frank Bowden of New York, 6—0, 6—4. Parker whipped Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—0. Grant, playing improved tennis, downed Robert Low, another New Yorker, 6—3, 6—3. Allison whipped J. Gilbert Hall of New York and South Orange, 8—6, 6—3. Hunt downed E. J. Filby, the newly arrived English player, 6—0, 12—10, in one of the day's best matches, and Mako trimmed Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—2.

Five women players completed third-round matches to join Miss Marble, Miss Taubele and Miss Winslow in the round of eight.

Mrs. Fabyan defeated Helen Pedersen, the Stamford, Conn., ace, 6—1, 8—6, and Miss Workman was too steady for Patricia Canning of Alameda, Calif., 6—2, 6—4. Miss Bundy eliminated Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, 6—3, 6—4, and Mrs. Van Ryn advanced by downing Eunice Dean, a fellow Texan, 6—3, 7—5. Mme. Henrotin stopped sensational young Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Winds Are More Favorable As Marblehead Yachts Race

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 11—A strong easterly slop with a gray and somewhat damp overhead was on deck here today as the first race of the Corinthian Yacht Club series prepared to get under way early this afternoon.

In comparison with all previous days sailing during this year's Marblehead Race Week when the breezes were at a premium, today's steady rail-under wind was more welcome to those crews manned by football linemen, than the light variety.

Sou'westers, slickers of all descriptions were the order of the afternoon as the sailors made ready. Although no official count could be taken, it was expected that today's heavy conditions would cause a decrease to the tremendous fleet of yesterday, numbering 415.

Best of Week

In contrast to yesterday, when the racing conditions for a Marblehead Race Week brush were the most perfect experienced in the past eight years, today's near gale, which became fairly strong late last night, provided hard work for the hardy crews and skippers.

Yesterday's racing was worth the four-day wait for good weather. The light easterly was on tap early, and was fairly steady except for a slight shift into the south to spoil some well-laid plans in the windward work. But this criticism could only be light for the day was as near perfect as possible.

Nancy Leiter pulled the prize down-the-wind sailing of the day when she overhauled a minute and a half lead of Charles Francis Adams in the Eight-Meter Class, to win by over three minutes. Miss Leiter's green-hulled Venture, seemingly slipperly with her bulging parachute drawing well, found the Neck shoreline from Pigs Rocks home to her liking, thereby nullifying the previous beautiful up-the-wind work of "Charlie Ad."

Elizabeth Hovey Wins

Elizabeth "Sis" Hovey, in her return to 30-Square Meter racing this year, continued to pick up her share of winning slants and led John Lawrence's Moose home for the cannon, after Moose had won the last two engagements. Of particular interest in this class is the fact that at least one of the Marblehead 30's will be picked to represent the United States against the challenge of the Swedes in September. The rivalry, therefore, this week is even more keen.

The Indians set a new mark for their own class, and a Marblehead mark besides, when 35 of the popular class crashed the windward, leeward and the middle of the starting line. Only one boat could lead them home, and yesterday it was Mohawk, owned by Harry Coburn, and sailed by the veteran Bob Dalrymple. Mohawk thus chalked up its first win of the week, and Jimmy Bonney, finishing second again, increased his lead for the William Carleton Trophy, emblematic of Race Week supremacy. Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo, after reaching and running by six Indians on the homeward legs, was in fourth berth, to pull into second place for the week.

Another of yesterday's features was provided by the Star Class, second in popularity this year. Twenty-four of the internationals were started, but when the final cannon was sounded the Boston boats had beaten their New York rivals for the first time this week, Homer Clark's Sans Souci providing the winning margin.

The Atlantic Coast champion, Stan Ogilvie with his Jay from the Western part of Long Island, continued to lead, however, for the Charles Francis Adams trophy for the week, when he was third at the finish. Max Kuehn's Tempest, also from Cape Ann, was second in the starred class.

Good 'Head Winds: John McAleer, expert Indian Class skipper, has been sailing Don MacIntosh's Speedy, a Manchester Class I 18-footer, this week with little success. . . . He is attempting to tune Speedy for the Quincy Challenge Trophy series next week. . . Thirds and fourths have been John's record so far this week, but if his past is any criterion, Speedy will be found up among the winners before long.

* * *

The New York Yacht Club cruise is now on its various runs with its final leg ending here Saturday. . . . Harold S. Vanderbilt has been leading most of the parade with his M Class Prestige. . . . This ancient port will be a sight for the onlookers when the big stickers of this yachting organization arrive here.

* * *

The Snipes and Winabouts continue to be a disappointment in this year's series. . . . Even with a 415 mark, these two classes have seen no increase in fleet, and the mark of 436 set last year by Corinthian seems more and more distant. . . . Yesterday's Boston Yacht Club record broke the previous Boston tidal high of 401. . . . It might be said that Marblehead Race Week can still be a success, even though records are not broken.

Annual N. Y. Y. C. Cruise

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—The waters off Brenton Reef where America's Cup skippers have battled each other for years today became a rendezvous for 44 racing craft of the New York Yacht Club, competing for the Astor Cup during their annual cruise to Marblehead, Mass., and return.

Besides the Astor Cup race, two other tests also were scheduled, one for cruising yachts and another for the Navy Members' Cup. A noon start was listed for the Astor Cup race, first of the three.

The fleet sailed into Newport Harbor last night from New London, Conn., The "Club Run" trophy offered by Rear Commodore E. Townsend Irwin went to Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of last year's successful America's Cup defender Ranger, who piloted his 46-foot sloop Prestige here in the fastest corrected time.

The fleet will race to Vineyard Haven tomorrow and to Marblehead Saturday.

Davis Cup Play Held Up by Rain

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Aug. 11

An early morning downpour today forced postponement until tomorrow of the opening matches of the North American Zone Davis Cup tennis finals between Japan and Australia.

Sporting Around the Hub

Many of our local golf and tennis stars are being heard from these days, in various popular summer resort tournaments. Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth tennis champion and current Massachusetts titleholder, is making good progress in the Eastern Yacht Club's annual tennis tournament at Marblehead. Guibord reached the semi-final round yesterday by defeating E. F. McKnight, former New England tennis champion, 6—1, 6—2.

* * *

At Rye, N. Y., two Hub women, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Virginia Rice Johnson had different stories to tell today after completion of the third round of the Eastern grass courts tennis tourney. Mrs. Fabyan, playing some of her best tennis of the year, advanced by defeating Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., while Mrs. Johnson went down before the stellar play of Dorothy Bundy, 6—3 6—4.

* * *

Two greater Boston boys battled it out yesterday for the junior boys singles tennis championship at the Essex County Club. John Cronin, of Dorchester, toppled another Dorchesterite, William McGrath, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5.

* * *

And the high school gridmen shall lead the collegians—at least in holding the first practice session of the 1938 season. Coach William Joyce of Lynn Classical has issued the season's first call which is set for the 23d of this month. On Friday night, Sept. 9, the Lynn eleven is scheduled to play its first game under the flood lights at the Lynn stadium.

* * *

Andrew "Hawk" Zamperelli of Medford, and former Northeastern track ace, had the distinction yesterday of beating Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., B. A. A. Marathon winner in 1933 and 1938, in Old Orchard Beach's 10-mile marathon. Zamperelli, however, had to be satisfied in watching Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Boston Marathon winner in 1936, break the yarn 300 yards ahead of him. Brown's time was 51m. 18 3-5s, while Zamperelli was clocked at 52:04.6.

* * *

Number 7 irons proved the answer to two holes-in-one yesterday on local golf courses. Walter McCammon did the trick on the 110-yard seventh at the Weston Golf Club, while Leroy Dolloff chose the second hole of Trapelo to roll down his ace.

* * *

Unverified reports from Renfrew, Que., say that Bill Cowley, Boston Bruins center, has been seriously injured in an automobile accident.

* * *

Kenneth Corcoran, of Oyster Harbors Club, is today the newly crowned Cape Cod junior golf champion. Yesterday Corcoran, former Georgetown star, defeated Ellis Gates, 3 and 2, over the Wianno course, in one of the finest played finals ever seen here.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Warneke Wins Despite Club's Slump

The St. Louis Cardinals may have stopped winning with regularity, but not Lon Warneke. The lanky right-hander from Arkansas is pitching grand ball for the seventh-place Cardinal club, and will finish up among the leaders, despite the absence of first division support.

Team Morale Low

In his most recent six starts, Warneke has gone the distance five times. Allowing just eight runs in 52 innings, he has won four out of five. Three of them were shutouts. Lon blanked the league leading Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in a seven-inning game, interrupted by rain. It was Pittsburgh's first whitewashing since July 20, when Al Hollingsworth of the Phillies did it on six hits.

It is not easy to win for the Cardinals this season. The team morale is low. Their defense is the poorest in the National League. The offense is little better than fair. But these handicaps have not stopped Warneke, who today owns 10 triumphs and only five defeats.

The Arkansas traveler allowed just four hits in gaining his tenth yesterday. He had previously beaten the Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants and Philadelphia during the past three weeks. His lone setback over that stretch was handed out by Boston's Lou Fette on July 31.

Despite the beating, the Pirates held their 6½-game lead over the Giants in the pennant race. The Terrymen ran into trouble at Boston. Young Dick Errickson, going nine innings for the first time in his brief major league career, took the champions, 8 to 2. He left 13 runners stranded on the bases.

The Chicago Cubs, by winning from the Cincinnati Reds, advanced to within one half game of the Giants in the standing.

Rookie in Reverse

The Cubs, incidentally, won their engagement by driving Johnny Vander Meer off the hurling mound. John has gone into reverse since mid-July. He has failed to finish his last five starts. Only one victory has been added to his record in the past month. In the last 45 innings the opposition has tagged him for 26 runs.

These recent incidents substantiate the belief of many National League players, that the Cincinnati youngster is far from being a great hurler. Johnny may have the foundation, but he must go some distance yet before joining the ranks of Hubbell, Johnson, Mathewson and others. It is now apparent that the Cincinnati rookie was extremely fortunate to get those two no-hitters in a row.

The Yankees won a wild battle from the Washington Senators to hold their five-game lead at the head of the American League. The score was 12 to 11, in 10 innings. Eight fielding errors contributed to the run making. So did 16 bases on balls. The Yanks hit two homers, the Senators three.

The Cleveland Indians kept pace with the Yanks by scoring five times in the ninth inning to beat St. Louis, 9 to 6. Jim Tabor's error, which paved the way for a three-run rally, enabled the Athletics to edge the Red Sox. The White Sox handed the Tigers their initial defeat since the appointment of Del Baker as manager.

Kocsis Defending

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Charles "Chuck" Kocsis, taciturn Michigan lad whose brilliant golf carried him to a place on the U. S. Walker Cup team, set out today in defense of his title in the Syracuse Yacht and Country Club's ninth annual invitation tourney. Kocsis, holder of the course record of 66 made when he was medalist in 1936, predicted par would take a stiff beating from the field of crack amateurs gathered to compete in the tourney—billed as the eastern amateur championship.

No-Hit, No-Run Game

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 11 (CP)—Merle Settlemire, one-time Boston Red Sox pitcher and now with Sydney in the Class D Cape Breton Colliery League, hurled his club to a 12-inning 1-0 no-hit, no run victory over Sydney Mines Ramblers yesterday.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Can't keep football news from sneaking onto the sports pages . . . Here's George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, predicting the 1938 season will be one of the most outstanding in history . . . And out at Ann Arbor they're getting ready for a crowd of 75,000 for the Michigan-Michigan State game largely because of the excitement stirred by the arrival of Fritz Crisler at Michigan . . . Arnold Herber, Green Bay Packer passing star, has gained 4,738 yards (almost three miles) on his tosses since 1932.

Bill Terry will stand pat on the present Giant lineup for the rest of the season . . . They are sorry at Alabama because Jack Machloff, regular center, has signed to play baseball with Jacksonville in the Sally League . . . Joe McCarthy thinks the Indians will blow and that Boston and Chicago will furnish the Yanks problems from now on.

Pittsburgh fans already have the Pirates "in" . . . They are busy getting up World Series contests and all . . . But the manager of one of the largest hotels is upset because he reserved most of his place for a convention during the entire first week in October . . . Nick Altrock, Washington's venerable coach, gives Bob Feller less than four more years in the majors . . . Washington and Lee grid fans are singing the blues because Dick Pinch, ace sophomore prospect from Paterson, N. J., will be out of action for the first weeks of the season because of an ailment.

English Cadet Takes Fifth in Brier Match

CONNAUGHT RIFLE RANGES, SOUTH MARCH, Ont., Aug. 11 (CP)—Cadet Sergt. W. W. Etches of Rugby School, member of the English Imperial cadet team, took fifth place in the MacDonald Brier match of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual meet yesterday. He posted a score of 119, six short of possible.

Sergeant Etches, son of Major C. E. Etches, secretary of the National Rifle Association of England, came third in the Gooding junior prize, awarded for the best aggregate score in the Tyro, MacDougall and Walker matches. He had 205 points, three less than Sergt. Eric Cowan of Ottawa who won the prize.

Seven other members of the English team fired yesterday in the MacDonald Brier match. Their scores were: Sergt. B. G. Cronk, 109; Lance-Corp. M. B. McIlroy, 99; Sergt. K. H. Marshall, 97; Cadet P. Mears, 99; Sergt. H. L. H. Bowen-Davies, 97; Sergt. P. E. Rigdon, 98; and Cadet B. Watson, 113.

Lieut. D. A. Grenfell, adjutant of the team, posted a score of 111 in the match.

Oxford-Cambridge Team Wins

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 11 (CP Cable)—The combined Oxford-Cambridge soccer team defeated the Kingston Club, Jamaica champions, 6-1 in an exhibition game played as part of Kingston Cricket Club's 75th anniversary celebrations. Kingston's only goal came when a university player accidentally headed the ball into his own net.

'Whizzer' Reports to Pirates

Wide World

Byron White (Left) and Art Rooney

Colorado's all-America football star, is greeted by Owner Art Rooney of the Pittsburgh Pirates professional football team, on his arrival in Pittsburgh for pre-season training. Whizzer will play this fall for the Pirates for a salary reported to be around $15,000, and after the season is over will sail to England and enroll at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar in January.

Cleveland Open Starts

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11 (AP)—Two hundred golfers, including most of the top-notch professionals, started out today in quest of the $10,000 prize money in the Cleveland Open tournament at Oakwood Country Club.

Sam Snead, distance ace from West Virginia, sounded a warning to rivals yesterday when he played the second nine par 36 in 29 strokes. He took a birdie three with a 40-foot putt on the 18th green.

The field for the event, in which $3,000 goes to the winner, numbers most of the nation's ranking pro talent.

Contenders include Ralph Guldhal, national open champion; John Revolta, Dick Metz, Denny Shute, Paul Runyan, Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, Ed Dudley and a dozen others.

Maroons' Problems

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 11 (CP)—Discussing the proposal to transfer the Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League, Tommy Gorman, manager and coach said the situation was unsettled. "It has been decided," he said, "that only one team will operate in Montreal. That will be either the Canadiens or a combination of Canadiens and Maroons. Three plans are being considered. Negotiations are underway to transfer the Maroons to Cleveland or St. Louis or to play 16 of the Maroon home games in Ottawa and eight on the road. Nothing will be decided until the next meeting of the National Hockey League.

"If the Maroons are transferred I have requested President Raymond to let me go with them for the first year."

Zamperelli Second

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Narragansett Indian who won the Boston A. A. Marathon in 1936, eclipsed a field of 36 plodders, including two other B. A. A. winners, in Old Orchard Beach's 10-mile "baby" Marathon yesterday. The Alton, R. I., runner breezed home in 51m. 18 3-5s., a good 300 yards ahead of Hawk Zamperelli of Medford, Mass., who finished in 52.04:6. Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., 1933 and 1938 B. A. A. winner, finished third.

Tourists Win Again

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 11 (CP)—Philadelphia Cricket Club defeated a combined Truro-Stellarton eleven, 157—12, all out, here yesterday for the third consecutive victory of their Nova Scotia tour.

Lengthy Practice in Golf Quests

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Patty Berg has a lot of fun working hard at golf.

The little Minneapolis player, who entered today's final 18 holes of the 72-hole women's western golf derby with a great chance to set a new women's world record for the distance, works as hard at her already-brilliant game as any duffer. For the last two mornings she has been up at seven and out on the practice putting green. Between tournaments she takes a lesson every week from Jim Pringle, assistant professional at a Minneapolis country club.

"Golf's like most anything else," she grinned yesterday after turning in a 75, under par, for a 54-hole total of 226 strokes and a lead of 13 strokes on her closest rival, Beatrice Barrett, also of Minneapolis. "A year ago I was standing too far from the ball. Practice between tournament has moved me closer to it, and practice is showing me how to play certain shots I used to have plenty of trouble with. It's a lot of fun, though, this working at golf."

The freckle-faced girl, current Trans-Mississippi champion and twice runner-up in national open, wants very much to win this derby championship. For three years she has been a runner-up to Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky. As the final 18 holes began today, Miss Berg was 14 shots under par through three rounds and was the choice to crack the record of 309 shots made in 1937 by Miss Miley in the event, longest medal play tourney sanctioned for women.

Miss Barrett, in second place at 239 after a third round of 78, was one shot under the aggregate of Miss Miley, who had a 79 yesterday. Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, Iowa, and Ellamae Williams of Chicago were tied for fourth at 242, with the Kansas City veteran, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, at 245.

Miss Berg opened the tournament with a sensational 73, seven under par and a tournament record. On Tuesday she had a 78.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Sam Chapman, Athletics—His homer with mate aboard proved winning margin in 5-3 win over Red Sox.

Vince Di Maggio, Bees—Hit double, two singles, drove in two runs and scored two in 8-2 victory over Giants.

Joe Gordon, Yankees—Hit homer and double, driving in three runs, in 12-11 triumph over Senators.

Lon Warneke, Cardinals—Tossed four-hitter to blank Pirates 5-0.

Hal Trosky, Indians—His ninth-inning homer with two aboard featured winning rally over Browns.

Frank Demaree, Cubs—Clouted two-run homer in winning rally over Reds.

Mike Kreevich, White Sox—Hit four-for-four, driving in two runs, in 8-7 win over Tigers.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player	Club	Pct.
Lombardi	Reds	.352
Travis,	Senators	.351
Foxx,	Red Sox	.351
Steinbacher,	White Sox	.341
McCormick,	Reds	.333
Vaughan,	Pirates	.333

Home Runs

American		National	
Greenberg,	Tigers 38	Goodman,	Reds 27
Foxx,	Red Sox 29	Ott,	Giants 27
York	Tigers 24	Camilli,	Dodgers 16
Johnson,	Athl'tics 22	Mize,	Cardinals 16
Di Maggio,	Y'nks. 20		
Dickey,	Yankees 18		
Gehrig,	Yankees 18		
Keltner,	Indians 18		
Clift,	Browns 18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx,	Red Sox 109	Ott,	Giants 85
Greenberg,	Tigs. 85	Medwick,	Cards. 78
York,	Tigers 83	McCormick,	Reds 77
Dickey,	Yankees 80	Goodman,	Reds 71
Di Maggio,	Y'nks. 77	Camilli,	Dodgers 69

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bitsy Grant upset Frank Shields, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4 to win Eastern grass courts tennis title.

Five Years Ago

Chicago Cubs bought first baseman Dolph Camilli from Sacramento for $24,000.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	62	36	.633
New York	57	44	.564
Chicago	56	44	.560
Cincinnati	54	46	.540
Brooklyn	47	52	.475
Boston	46	51	.474
St. Louis	43	56	.431
Philadelphia	30	66	.313

Results Aug. 10

Boston 8, New York 2.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0, (7 innings)
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	32	.663
Cleveland	57	36	.613
Boston	55	39	.585
Washington	52	50	.510
Detroit	49	52	.485
Chicago	40	50	.444
Philadelphia	35	59	.372
St. Louis	32	65	.330

Results Aug. 10

Chicago 8, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3
New York 12, Washington 11 (10 innings).
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 6.

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Irving Berlin Film Here; Bob Taylor in New Role

Movies of Moment

Big news of the cinema week is the advent at the Metropolitan of Irving Berlin's "Alexander's Ragtime Band." New bills are also offered at the State and Orpheum and the Paramount and Fenway. The Keith Memorial is holding over "Letter of Introduction," and adding to it a new picture, "Crime Ring." And the Fine Arts, of course, continues for a twelfth week with "Moonlight Sonata."

"Alexander's Ragtime Band" is described as an American "Cavalcade," beginning in 1911 and coming down through the years set to the reminiscent airs of Mr. Berlin, chief of which was the song that gives the picture its title.

Tyrone Power plays Alexander, who develops a famous band on the Barbary Coast, San Francisco. With him are Don Ameche as a song writer and Alice Faye as a singer. Romance thrives, is blighted and then revived as the action moves to New York and London. Besides 26 of the old Berlin favorites, such as the title song and "All Alone," "Say It With Music," and "Easter Parade," there are two new songs, "Now It Can Be Told" and "My Walking Stick."

According to the advance releases, Twentieth Century-Fox has taken the greatest care to make its settings and incidents authentic:

"When, as 'Alexander's Ragtime Band' does, a picture deals with the immediate past, it runs up against all sorts of difficulties that it would not encounter if it dealt with some more remote epoch. For the human memory is tenacious but inaccurate, and exact reproduction of the past is apt to come as a shock to anyone who recalls it as 'the good old days.'

"Many surprises are in store for audiences as they see themselves as others saw them in 'Alexander's Ragtime Band.' Men will feel their necks uneasily as they see the collars they wore only 22 years ago, when this country entered the war. And masculine snickers at feminine styles of that day will be stilled when the men observe the tight, above-the-ankle trousers they themselves wore.

"Music, in addition to having charms to soothe the savage breast, has the unrivaled ability to stir memory pleasantly. It was to music, accordingly, that Twentieth Century-Fox turned to assist it in re-creating the past truthfully and pleasantly.

"No better device could have been adopted, for since the turn of the century America has become a land increasingly absorbed in its popular music. The current swing craze with its jitterbugs, their strange language and even stranger dances is merely another manifestation of a preoccupation of long standing. People who remember the Charleston and the Black Bottom will recall that at their height those dances were just as popular and just as controversial. Those with longer memories will recollect that ragtime, when it began to gain in popularity, was just as much a topic for conversation, sermons and editorials as swinging and big-appling are today.

"Anyone who thinks of American music during the last 25 years must think at once of Irving Berlin. As John Alden Carpenter, composer and critic, said, 'The musical history of the year 2000 will find the birthday of American music and that of Irving Berlin to have been the same.' Consequently there could be no more natural or pleasant way of bringing back past years to audiences than by playing the Irvin Berlin hits that brightened those years."

The associate film on the Metropolitan bill is the new Jane Withers production, "Keep Smiling," with Gloria Stuart, Henry Wilcoxon, Helen Westley and Jed Prouty. The story tells of the adventures of a boarding-school girl who goes to Hollywood to visit an uncle whom she has never seen. Finding him jobless and broke, she sets out to patch up his affairs and in doing so makes a career for herself in the movies. Herbert Leeds directed for 20th-Fox.

Taylor as Prize Fighter

Metro's latest effort to prove that Robert Taylor is a he-man is the principal new offering at the State and Orpheum. This time they present the young man as a prize fighter in a picture entitled "The Crowd Roars." Maureen O'Sullivan portrays the daughter of a gambler (Edward Arnold) who uses Mr. Taylor as a pawn in some shady dealings. Miss O'Sullivan, who of course is in love with Mr. Taylor, is unaware of her father's activities until the night of the big fight, when she is kidnaped by rival gangsters. The cast includes Frank Morgan, William Gargan, Johnny Martin, Lionel Stander and Jane Wyman.

Also in the bill is a romantic piece called "City Streets" and starring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellowes. The support includes Mary Gordon, Helen Jerome Eddy, Tommy Bond and Arthur Loft.

Racket Busters

The main item of the new bill at the Paramount and Fenway is another study in crime. "Racket Busters" follows the current trend of showing "the nation's revolt against organized crime." The story, supposed to be taken from New York City police court records, tells of a racketeer (Humphrey Bogart) who attempts to take over the city's food supply system, and the efforts of a special prosecutor (Walter Abel) and a courageous truckman (George Brent) to defeat the plot. The supporting cast features Allen Jenkins, Henry O'Neill, and Anthony Averill.

The companion picture is "Mr. Chump," which relates the trials and tribulations of a happy-go-lucky young man whose chief interest in life are his trumpet and his girl. Johnny Davis in the title role introduces several swing hits. Lola Lane, Penny Singleton and Donald Briggs are also featured.

Another study in crime has been selected, for some mysterious reason, to replace "We're Going to be Rich" as companion piece to "Letter of Introduction" at the Keith Memorial. It purports to show how "mystic fortune tellers" delude gullible clients and rob them of millions of dollars annually. Allan Lane is cast as a reporter who persuades the police to use him and his sweetheart (Frances Mercer) as decoys in trapping the swindlers. Assisting are Inez Courtney, Frank M. Thomas, Clara Blandick and Charles Trowbridge.

Nostalgia and Exoticism Play Roles in New Pictures

Alice Faye and Tyrone Power
In "Alexander's Ragtime Band," at the Metropolitan.

Gene Lockhart
In "Algiers," coming next week to the State and Orpheum.

Humphrey Bogart
In "Racket Busters," at the Paramount and Fenway.

Horses of Circus Put on Sale For New England Farm Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 11—An auction sale of unusual public interest was arranged here today, when 186 of the horses from the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus were offered to bidders. The animals were shipped here from Scranton, Pa., where "the greatest show on earth" closed early in the season after youthful John Ringling North took over the management.

Having endured one strike and being threatened with another, he canceled further bookings. The majority of the turns were sent to smaller circuses in the Ringling chain; some of the animals were sent back to winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla.

The horses sold today were not performing animals but were the great, sleek work beasts that drew the wagons to and from "the lot." The auction was strategically planned for a spot not far from the farming regions of northern Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The incident, coupled with suspension of the season's tour, draws attention to the smoothly-oiled entertainment of such huge proportions which, in reality, is a town on wheels. It represents an investment of approximately $3,000,000 which, last year, attracted more than 3,000,000 persons. Its operation entails an expense during the show season of about $16,000 daily, and each winter the cost of repairing and refurnishing equipment runs to a figure in the vicinity of $300,000.

The circus, in reality, is a considerable community, including to start with, some 300 performers and 50 bandsmen. Canvas men comprise the largest group, and the cook tent crew figures next. Then come details to care for the baggage stock, as the draft horses are known, and for the ring stock, or horses that take part in acts. The train master has a sizable corps of assistants, while lights, wardrobe, trucks, menagerie, mechanical department, refreshment department, properties and ushers demand staffs that round out the total to about 1,600 persons.

Preparation and Maintenance

These are the folks who travel with the circus. There are others who work at distant points. For the vast enterprise has bill posters, advertising crews, and publicity men on the road in advance of its appearance; and it maintains European agencies, as well as a group of explorers, led by Howard Bary who journey to far countries in search of human or animal oddities and features. The circus has its own cleaning department, where wardrobes are freshened by 30 people. It has sailmakers to make tent repairs, harness makers, electrical experts, and representatives of a score of other trades. The personnel represents 49 nationalities.

The performers are a friendly, harmonious group, most of them young. There is utter lack of the rough characters that are sometimes supposed to be associated with a tented show.

The 1937 log of the circus contains interesting statistics. The season opened in New York at Madison Square Garden in April, and it closed in October at Tampa, Fla. It provided a stretch of 217 days, during which 404 performances were given and only one was lost because of weather conditions. The show traveled 15,427 miles, visiting 34 states, including the District of Columbia and exhibiting in 136 cities, of which 17 were capitals. Four complete railroad trains were used to transport the show and 41 railroads were utilized.

On the Move

The longest "jump" was 340 miles between Gadsden, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn.; the shortest was 10 miles between two lots in Detroit, with the next shortest the 17 miles that separate Albany and Schenectady, N. Y. There were 116 one-day stands, which meant that the entire tented city had to be erected and torn down on each of those days. The New York stay covered 24 days, one-week stands were made in Boston and Brooklyn, nine-day stops in Chicago and Philadelphia, three-day stands in Detroit and Washington, and two day visits in 13 other municipalities.

The log reveals that at Chicago, where the tents had to be set up on a parking lot adjoining Soldiers Field, the stake holes had to be drilled by compressed air, thereby delaying the first day's matinee by more than an hour. Here and there it mentions a "straw" house, which means that the crowd was so great that straw was spread on the ground before the seats, to accommodate the overflow. The record at Paris, Texas, shows that traces of a terrific rain of the year before still were evident. In Boston, the business was the greatest in the history of the circus. In Toledo, Ohio, a storm that broke a severe heat wave left so much water around the menagerie tent that tons of cinders and straw were used to provide dry footing for spectators. At San Antonio, Texas, the local branch of the Circus Fans of America entertained the personnel with a hot tamale party. In Johnson City, Tenn., which was reached Oct. 23, the circus played in a snow storm, which was a unique thing in its history.

Tonight Radio's Specials

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Hour: Donald Budge, tennis star; Ezra Stone, stage player; Franklin P. Adams, columnist; Joe E. Lewis, comedian; Tito's Swingtette, accordion trio; Connecticut Yankees.

WAAB "Sinfonietta": orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor. Haydn's Symphony in D Major; Debussy's "Golliwog's Cakewalk."

WBZ "Stepping Ahead With America": "America on Vacation," interviews of Dante Piccoli, 12-years; Thaddeus Hyatt, travel agent; dramatization of Gilbert S. Chandler, trailer camp-owner.

9:00 **WBZ** Pulitzer Prize Play: Sidney Howard's comedy "They Knew What They Wanted," with Pauline Lord.

WNAC Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; Charlotte Symons, soprano, soloist. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, orchestra feature; Miss Symons to sing "Jewel Song" from "Faust."

10:00 **WNAC** Music Hall, with Bob Burns, comedian; Jose Iturbi, pianist; Oliyia De Havilland, screen player; Lou Holtz, comedian; Foursome, male quartet; Paul Taylor Chorus; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

WEEI "Essays in Music": Columbia Concert Orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor; Carmela Ippolito, violinist; Hubert Hendrie, baritone; Scottish program: MacDowell's "Scotch Poem," by orchestra; third and fourth movements Bruch's "Scotch Fantasy," by Miss Ippolito; familiar songs.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": interviews of beauty shop operators and story of industry.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Voters' campaign	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Salisbury Pageant	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With America": speakers	Vallee Hour: Donald Budge; Ezra Stone; Franklin P. Adams; Joe Lewis, comedian	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch			"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
8:30 Goldman's Band	J. Renard's Orchestra		"The Green Hornet": dramatization	American Legion
8:45 Goldman's Band	J. Renard's Orchestra			Musicalogues
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	"They Knew What They Wanted": Pauline Lord	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Bill Lossen's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	"They Knew What They Wanted": Pauline Lord	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music": concert orchestra	"People I Have Known": variety program	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Olivia De Havilland; Lou Holtz; Jose Iturbi, pianist	"Press Time": newspaper game; music	K. von Schilling's Orch.
10:15 "Americans at Work": interviews			Concert Revue; soloists; chorus; Henry Weber's	Irving Deutsch, tenor
10:30	"People I Have Known": variety program			Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Gertrude Lawrence	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Rock Haven Orchestra
11:30 Jack Marshard's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Jack Marshard's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"The Old Refrains"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"As You Like It"	"Journal of Living"	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Jar variety news	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker: music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Swing Patrol	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	"Silhouettes in Blue"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	National Farm and Home Hour	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"		"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"		George and Juanita	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Ruth Harper: songs
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Vocalists
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Harmony team
2:15 Minstrel Men	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Jack Carlisle's Orchestra
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste": pianist	Sport reports	Jack Carlisle's Orchestra
2:45 Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Theater	M. Hedgeman, tenor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	D. Gladstone, tenor
3:15 Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:30 Studio speakers	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:45 Music	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:00 "Summertime Serenade": organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:30 "Melody Rambles"	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45 World Economics	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Tune Types": vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "We Were Young"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Or.	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Not So Long Ago"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Sports comment	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 Adult Education	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Triotime": vocalists	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Network sports	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:15	Network sports		"Musical Album"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance": interviews		Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Perneau's Orch.	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Sketch Book"	George Olsen's Orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 "Sketch Book"	Tim and Irene		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Piano Rambling"
9:30 Eton Boys	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	Rock Haven Orchestra
9:45 Goldman Band	News dramatizations			"Talk of the Town"
10:00 Goldman Band	International Rhythms: Julian Fuhs; quartet	"First Nighter": dramatic sketch	Symphony Orch.: Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Goldman Band			"Curtain Time"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood: music	"Ink Spots"	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Political talk	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 "Dance Time"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Minneapolis Symphony	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	Music As You Desire It	Minneapolis Symphony	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Always ask your grocer for REYMOND'S BUTTER-KRUST BREAD baked in Connecticut's finest Bakery

Hurley Relief Plan Gives Cities Choice Of Roads, Tax Cut

(Continued from Page 9)

State pointing out the very deficiences in the Governor's program that are of concern to Mayor Tobin. Thus the undercover attack against the Governor comes from Democrats and Republicans alike.

But to what extent this attack will be brought into the open before the Ways and Means Committee tomorrow is entirely conjectural.

Should the Governor's plan go through—and it is designed to bait the Republican Representatives from the urban districts—it will make the State tax $22,000,000. A surtax of 4 per cent on incomes which has passed the House and is before the Senate is expected to be enacted, raising sufficient revenue to reduce the State tax to $17,500,000.

Heavy Load on Boston

If the latter figure should be fixed as the state tax, this will be $9,500,000 more than the original estimate by the Governor and Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Of this $9,500,000 increase, Boston pays about 25 per cent—a total of about $2,375,000. According to official word at City Hall, this huge increase, which would have to be paid in November, is equivalent of an increase of $1.40 in the tax rate and would probably be assessed on the taxpayers in 1939. Also, taxpayers would be obliged to pay the 1939 state tax in addition, whatever that may be.

In the words of one city official, such a possibility is "a most ominous prospect" for Boston with a present tax rate of $41.30—the highest for any large city in the nation.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ers and one who has won considerable support as a Democrat with a mind of his own, this may be effective strategy.

Monday, Aug. 29 has been selected by the Democrats as the date for the town caucuses and city conventions where 1100 delegates will be named.

Mr. Blodgett Insists

Although most of the action has taken place on the Democratic side, there is one Republican who is insistent in questioning Democratic Governor Cross. No one has yet decided just what William H. Blodgett, Former State Tax Commissioner, hopes to accomplish. Having previously asked the Governor where some $20,000,000 in new tax revenue had gone, where the comptroller's report for 1937 was and why some state departments had to submit to radical cuts in personnel while others did not have to drop a single employee, Mr. Blodgett now criticizes the State Tax Department as a stronghold of "neopotism."

The Democrats, he told the Norfolk Republican Club, have made this department a place for paying off political debts. He further stated that in the last years of his administration as State Tax Commissioner, the Department was far more economically run than it was in 1936. This political use of an important state department has taken place under the eyes of Governor Cross, the former commissioner stated.

The resignation of Judge Walter H. Clark of the Hartford Probate Court leaves vacant one of the better elective positions of the State. Since the income of the Judge of the Probate depends upon fees and since once elected to the position a judge generally finds himself secure, against defeat at the polls, undoubtedly this plum will be much sought after.

Aiken Names Consultant To Survey Rutland R. R.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 11 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken today announced W. B. Poland, Washington transportation consultant, had been appointed to survey the financially harassed Rutland Railroad.

The purpose of the survey, the Governor said, was not to fix "responsibility for the present condition of the road, but to gather facts which will be of value to the Executive Office and Legislature, which meets next winter."

New Hampshire Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11—During its initial six months of benefit payments, the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund has paid benefits in excess of $2,000,000. In doing this, approximately 235,000 checks have been written.

....AROUND THE CORNER

Alarm for Tired Tires—Something like an echo of old sleigh bell days may be heard on the concrete highways of today soon. And the musical notes may bring about a marked reduction in the number of tire-changing parties at the roadside.

No longer need harassed drivers survey a devastatingly flat tire with the remark, "If only I'd known it was going down I'd have stopped at the last filling station and had it changed—and saved the tube." Warren Fenton, a truck and trailer salesman of Philadelphia, tells us he has invented an alarm bell which warns when pressure in any tire begins to get low.

The bell—which has been warmly approved by various big tire manufacturers—takes the place of the hub cap, with a connection to the valve stem. It rings each time the wheel turns.

In working out the idea Mr. Fenton was particularly concerned with the deflation of one tire only on a dual wheel of a heavy truck. This often goes unnoticed, he said, until the extra load on the remaining tire results in a blowout.

Everything But Sea Breezes—Some people who take summer cruises spend a lot of the time reading books. Some dance. A lot more play shuffleboard.

All these things can now be enjoyed in Roxbury and the South End without even having to walk up a gang plank. At the Norfolk House Game Center and the South Bay Union the WPA Adult Recreation Project has installed shuffleboard games for free use and 10 more sets are being distributed to other game centers throughout the city. The sets have been donated by Community Service of Boston, Inc.

You may not have heard of the "Trolley Hop" but you will soon. It is the latest dance step which according to the International Dance Congress should succeed the "Big Apple" on the dance floor. It is a product of Salt Lake City and in the language of the Dance Congress is "a streamlined swing movement allowing individual as well as mass expression." Watching it, one is reminded of a kangaroo from the series of runs and hops.

The "trolley" comes in at the end of the dance when the dancers line up and placing hands on the shoulders of the person in front leave the room.

"Tell me, is that house lying on its side, or am I?"

That might be your disturbed question unless you're warned of the latest thing in venetian blinds. Vertical strips instead of horizontal ones have appeared with the slats covered with a multicolored chintz which breaks the vertical line. When left half open during the day time they pick up the light and give off some of the color of the slat coverings.

Invitation to the Dance—A little way down the road from a Weymouth pavilion dedicated to Terpsichorean diversion is the not particularly original sign "Stop and Shop." The pavilion management has gone one better with "Stop and Hop."

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

or less futile, according to experts. The only effective plan is to prevent their breeding.

Fish Are Ally

Fish are a useful ally in the campaign, they point out. Small artificial pools, as well as larger lakes, can be kept free of mosquitos if stocked with fish that will eat eggs deposited on the surface of the water.

To the question "Why are there so many mosquitoes this year?" the answer might be: "Icebergs."

It seems that the unusual number of icebergs this spring, and the distances they floated to the south before melting, affected many other things besides shipping. It might even be said that while transatlantic liners were leaving on "Track A"—the southern route—because of them, mosquitos were coming in on Track ZZ.

Experts blame the prevalence of mosquitos on the torrential rains which filled cans and bottles on dumps, flooded fields and woods and generally gave the insects the best summer accomodations in New England that they have enjoyed for years.

Ocean Cooler This Year

Rains and persistent fogs along the coast, in turn, are traced to the unusual coolness of the ocean water which during July averaged 68 degrees in temperature—compared to the more normal 74 for the same month in 1937, according to Samuel Dietch, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Atlantic City, N. J.

Colder sea water, finally, is credited to the number of icebergs, the distance they traveled south, and the longer period which they have been in evidence. The International Ic Patrol was in service earlier than usual this year and continued on into July instead of closing, as usual, in the middle of June.

All that remains for the weather detectives now is to determine just why the bergs acted in this not-according-to-Hoyle fashion.

A statement issued by the State Reclamation Department, commenting on the hordes of mosquitoes now the subject of general remark, said that they were even breeding—owing to weather conditions—in the salt marshes, which ordinarily are adequately drained by the nearly 4,000 miles of ditches dug by the Mosquito Control Administration.

Lieutenant Gully Gets Scholarship

Lieut. Edward J. Gully, Adjutant of the Massachusetts State Police, and one of the first 50 troopers to enlist when the Department was established in 1921, yesterday received a scholarship for a year's study of motor-vehicle traffic problems at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Eighteen of these scholarships are awarded to traffic engineers and police officers throughout the country.

In the State police service, Lieutenant Gully's record has been one of steady promotion. During the World War he served as a Lieutenant in the 102nd Field Artillery in France and later was an Assistant Professor of Military Science at Oregon State University with the rank of Captain in the Army.

Paderewski Fund Offers Prizes

Two $1,000 prizes are offered again this year by Trustees of the Paderewski Fund for musical compositions by native-born Americans. One prize will reward the composer of a work for chamber orchestra, taking from 15 to 20 minutes to perform. The other will go to the composer of a concerto "or other serious work" for a solo instrument with symphonic orchestra, with performing time of not less than 15 minutes.

Compositions must never have been performed in public or offered in any previous competition. Entries or inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allen, Secretary of the Fund, at 290 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Manuscripts should reach her before March 1, 1939.

Prizes are offered from time to time when the income from a fund established by Ignace Paderewski, Polish pianist, some years ago, accumulates to the required amount.

Customs Tower Due for Cleaning

The contract for refurbishing the Custom House Tower in Boston—inside and outside—for the first time since it was erected in 1915, has been awarded to the Monarch Decorating Company of Detroit, whose low bid appealed to Washington authorities, it was announced today. The work is expected to cost $30,000.

Liner Scythia Due on Saturday

The Cunard-White Star liner Scythia will reach Boston at 3:30 p. m. on Saturday—a full day ahead of schedule—according to a radio message received at Boston offices of the line today. The vessel proceeding from European ports to Boston and New York, will land 134 passengers at the East Boston pier of the line.

It is said to be the first time in many months that a westbound Cunarder has reached Boston before Sunday.

League's Library

The library of the League of Nations contains 180,000 volumes including one of the most complete collections in Europe of official publications from all countries of the world.

Amusements

BOSTON

2ND WEEK! 1st OF THE GREATER MOVIE SEASON HITS!
LETTER OF INTRODUCTION
EDGAR BERGEN and "CHARLIE McCARTHY" | ANDREA LEEDS ADOLPHE MENJOU
PLUS NEW 2nd FEATURE
"CRIME RING"
ALLAN LANE • FRANCES MERCER
KEITH MEMORIAL
PERFECTLY AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mail Orders.

DOORS OPEN AT 9:00 A. M. SPECIAL LATE SHOW TONIGHT
Irving Berlin's "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER · Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE
ROXY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Outdoor Theatre. 8:45; Indoor if Rain
FRED STONE in "LIGHTNIN'"
All Seats Reserved. $1.00, $1.50
week of August 22—"HIGH TOR"

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,00
Previous day	889,81
1938 volume to date	163,306,5
1937 volume to date	256,007,12

Market Downward Following Feeble Attempt at Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Light selling turned the stock market current downward today, with leaders off fractions to 2 points and a few volatile issues in arrears as much as 7.

A rallying attempt at the start soon bogged down and volume picked up a bit as offerings appeared. Feebie support came in now and then and extreme losses were reduced. Quotations slipped once more near the final hour to around the bottom level of the session.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Failure of the market to rebound on word of the Russo-Japanese truce in the Far East was disappointing to some, although it was generally realized the so-called "peace" might be temporary at the best.

Japanese Bonds Rally

A rally in Japanese dollar loans in response to the halt in Siberian border hostilities and a general downward drift in domestic corporate issues featured today's bond market.

Higher from the start, Japanese Government 5½s and 6s held gains of 2 to 3 points near the final hour. Japanese municipal and industrial issues also rallied strongly. Tokyo City 5½s rose more than 3 and Yokohama 6s 1.

Rails were under pressure, some sliding off 1 to around 3 points. Delay in adjusting the rail labor wage differences tended to restrict trading demand.

On the loss side were Kansas City Southern 3s of '50; Lehigh Valley 4½s of 2003; Great Northern 4½s (E) of '77; Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '81, and Nickel Plate 6s. Price movements in utility and industrial divisions were narrow and mixed.

U. S. Governments were steady. The final hour brought some increase in bonds which lifted several Treasuries 1-32d to 8-32ds.

Wheat Prices Down 2⅜ Cents Bushel To New 5-Year Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Indications that Argentina is preparing to compete actively for world export business, together with Jap-Russian stoppage of fighting, tumbled wheat down 2⅜ cents today to fresh 5-year low-price records.

Bright prospects for increased Argentine crops were reported. Large shipments of wheat out of Russia formed an added bearish influence.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅜-2¼ cents lower, compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 62¼-⅞, Dec. 64⅜-½, corn 1⅜-1⅝ down, Sept. 49¾-⅞, Dec. 47¼-⅜, and oats ¾-⅞ off.

Short Interest Off In July on Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported short interest in the market on July 29 amounted to 833,663 shares, a decrease of 216,501 from 1,050,164 shares as of June 30.

There were 51 issues out of the total of 1,254 listed on the exchange in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

The short interest in Anaconda Copper on July 29 stood at 19,019 shares, compared with 27,246 a month earlier. Short interest in Bethlehem Steel on July 29 had been reduced to 20,998 from 34,866 at the end of June. Decrease was also shown in the short interest in American & Foreign Power to 11,400 from 13,849.

Short interest in Chesapeake & Ohio common, however, rose during July from 30,982 to 33,649, and in Baltimore & Ohio, from 17,385 to 18,695.

ICC to Hold Motor Carrier Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—ICC will hold hearings shortly in various parts of the country on regulations governing sizes and weights of vehicles used by common and contract carriers and by private carriers. It has indicated a comprehensive type of investigation has been laid out.

The commission will consider limitations already in effect in individual states and make special inquiries regarding relation between sizes and weights of vehicles and highway safety; road facilities and vehicles used in interstate transportation; highway costs; characteristics of trucks and busses in relation to road and bridge facilities; and relation between vehicle sizes and weights and costs of operation and ability to render service.

Ontario Gold Mine Output For Half Year Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Value of the gold output from Ontario's gold mines for June totaled $8,203,982, a slight decrease from the May output due to the shorter period in June, but the daily rate of production showed improvement, according to the report of the Ontario department of mines. For the first six months of this year the gold output, exclusive of the by-product gold from the nickel-copper industry, was $47,067,043, as against $43,024,229 last year, or an increase of more than 9.5 per cent. Tonnage milled increased from 4,078,851 to 4,533,016 tons.

Producing gold mines, including the Sachigo River Exploration Company in Patricia, a new mine, numbered 49 in June. In July the Cline mine, south of Lochalsh, began production. The average daily rate of milling in June was 26,013 tons, as against 25,138 tons in May and 25,093 in April.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119⅝	119⅝	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	41	41	41	Aug 5
12⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	21	20½	20½	—1¼
29¼	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	18	29½	27⅞	28	—1¼
65¾	49	Air Reduction (1a)	16	60½	59⅝	59¾	—2¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	16	11¼	11	11	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	11	11	11	Aug10
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	16	12⅝	11½	11½	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	10	10	10	—1½
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	5	19	17¾	18	— ½
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Aug 8
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	17	179	173	173	—6
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	14¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
12	4½	Allied Strs	45	11⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	— ½
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	43	51½	49½	49½	—1
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Aug10
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	70½	70	70	—1
84¾	49	Am Ar Ch Del (2½e)	4	80	79	79	
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	12	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	102	98	98	—4½
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	28⅜	27	27	—1⅜
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	45	45	45	—2½
223¾	91½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	18	20½	19	19	—1⅞
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Aug 8
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	5	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	4	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	11⅜	10½	10½	—1½
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	12	4	4	4	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Am & F P $6 pf	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅝
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	20¼	19	19	—1¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10	10	10	— ⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
7	1	Am Hide & L pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Aug10
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	42	41½	42	+ ½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	Aug10
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 8
8¾	4⅛	Am International	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	15	22½	21	21	—1
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf		67½	64½	64½	Aug 6
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdv (.60e)	15	14¾	13¾	13¾	—1¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	10	35½	24	34	—1
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	23	5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	8	35½	35	35	—2
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	5	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	61	15⅞	14¾	14¾	—1
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	79⅛	79	79⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	5	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	3	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
56⅞	28½	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	47	50	47½	47½	—1¾
134¼	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	136	136	136	+1¼
55⅞	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	—¼
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	15	29½	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Aug10
14	12	Am Stove	2	14	14	14	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	9	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	—1½
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	142⅜	141½	141¾	—1⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85	85	85	— ¾
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	88¼	87	87	— ¾
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)		143½	143¼	143½	+2½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	36	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	8	40½	38¾	38⅞	—1½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	26	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
43	21	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	165	36	34½	34½	—1⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	45½	45½	45½	—2½
27⅞	10¼	Ancor Hoc Gl(.30e)	10	20¾	19	19	—1⅞
19	10	Andes Copper	4	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Aug10
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	— ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Aug 6
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	47	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug10
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Aug 6
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
75	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	36½	36	36	—2
42	22¾	Atch T & S F	10	37⅜	36⅛	36⅛	—1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	9	55	54	54	—1¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	22	21½	21½	—1¾
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
17⅞	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	16	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
108⅛	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	1.9¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¾
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	48½	47⅝	47⅝	Aug 8
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	54	54	54	—3
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Aug 4
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4¼	4	4	
3¾	2	Aust Nichols		2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	30	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
		B					
11⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	43	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	43	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	16	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
36	9	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	1⅛	Barber Asphalt	9	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Barker Bros	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	40	19⅛	18⅜	18¾	— ¾
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	6	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17	17	17	Aug10
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¼	75¾	Jun 28
23¼	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	104	23⅛	21¼	21¼	—1½
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	92	58⅞	57	57	—1½
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Aug10
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	3	19⅝	18½	18½	—1
19¼	10¼	Blaw-Knox	14	17⅞	17	17	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	40	28⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅝
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	14	26½	26	26	—1
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	19	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
33¼	16½	Borg-Warner	46	33	31¼	31¼	—1⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Aug 6
25⅜	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	72	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
35½	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	61	34¾	32⅜	32⅝	—1⅛
39½	20	Briggs & Stratt(1½e)	1	36½	36½	36½	Aug10
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¾
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	19	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
37	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31	31	31	—1
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	34	34	34	— ½
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	9⅛	8¾	9	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	36	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
5½	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅛	5	5	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	5	22¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	30	36¾	33½	33⅝	4—2⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	24	15½	14	14	—1¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	5	19⅛	19	19	—1¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	—2½
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
24	16⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	19¼	19	19	—1
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	13	21⅛	20	20	—1⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	36	19½	18	18⅛	—1⅛
42	21	Canadian Pacific	28	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40	40	40	Aug 9
8⅝	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
4¼	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
107½	62⅛	Case (J I) Co	11	92	88	88	—7
85	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	7	54	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅞
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	128	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1½
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	89¼	89	89¼	Aug10
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	7	23	22	22	—1½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¾	20½	20¾	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	4	46¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	20	9⅜	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Aug10
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	11	31¾	30½	30½	—1¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅞	75¼	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅝
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	Aug 9
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4¾	4½	4½	Aug 6
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	3	4	4	4	— ¼
15½	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 6
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	5	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Aug10
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
3	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2	2	2	
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	3	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
75½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	268	73⅛	70	70	—1⅞

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5½	2	City Stores	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25	25	25	+1
112½	107	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	3	27½	26¼	26¼	—1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	17	40¾	39½	39½	—1½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	18	23	22	22	— ¾
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	137¼	136	136	—1
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Aug 9
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	9	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅜
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Aug 8
37⅝	13½	Collins & Alk (1e)	18	36	33¼	33½	—2
20	8½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	16½	15¼	15¼	—2
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	19½	19	19	— ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	19¼	19	19	—1
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	80	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	67	67	67	Aug 9
16½	9	Col Pict vte (2½%f)	1	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	92	92	92	Aug 9
50	23	Coml Credit (4)	17	49½	47½	47½	—2
105	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	105¼	105	105¼	+ ¼
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	54⅜	53	53	—1⅜
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	68	11	10	10	—1
2	1	Com'with & South	197	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
28	22¼	Com'with Ed (1¼)	10	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	10	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¾
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	92	27¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
7	1½	Consol Film Ind	7	1½	1½	1½	Aug 9
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	11	10⅛	10	10	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	3	4⅜	4	4	Aug 8
		Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	
2¼	1	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89⅛	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Aug 5
17½	6¾	Container Corp	12	16	16	15¾	— ⅜
16⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	25	24½	21¾	22⅜	—2
23	11¼	Cont Bak B	10	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	98½	98	98	—1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	16	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¾
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	
36	21¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
25¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
117⅜	62	Cont Motors	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (⅜e)	15	33½	32½	32¾	—1⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	1	69	68½	69	
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Cotv Inc	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	16	35¼	33	33	—1
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
25⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
10⅞

Commerce and Finance

Electric Bond & Share Affiliate Expropriated by Costa Rica

Business and Industry

Business Shows Definite Gains, Declares Roper

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper said a checkup of economic statistics showed "that the improved business morale which was in evidence a month ago has been translated into definite business progress.

Returning to his desk after a month's trip to England, he told reporters:

"Gradual improvement is appearing all along the line and indications point to further momentum through the fall.

Advance Sound

"It is neither expected nor desired that the upward trend will reach boom proportions, but that the advance will be on a safe and sound foundation.

"There has been a contraseasonal advance in industrial output and construction activity, expansion in freight traffic, and less than seasonal contraction in retail sales of general merchandise. The significance of this improvement has been increased employment and larger pay rolls in numerous industries.

"Production of non-durable goods has been increasing for the past three months and the durable goods industries have now joined the forward movement.

"Order for machine tools, lumber and other durable products have shown a rising tendency. The first large company to report on July deliveries of cars to consumers reported a total in excess of the June results, whereas a seasonal decline is usual at this period.

Expansion Broad

"The expansion in business activity has extended over a broad area and has developed at a time when seasonal dullness usually prevails."

The Commerce head said he found the English people very interested in working out a trade agreement with the United States and asserted officials were making "progress' in negotiating the proposed past.

He also disclosed that he is renewing efforts to organize a delegation of prominent businessmen to tour the major countries of South America to promote Latin-American trade with the United States. The Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department, he explained, is making arrangements for the trip and hopes to get the delegates under way before long. Similar trips have been proposed for the last three years but have not materialized for various reasons.

Securities Act Recommendations By Morgan, Stanley

NEW YORK (AP)—Morgan, Stanley & Co., investment bankers, has distributed a memorandum criticizing certain aspects of the Federal Securities Act of 1933.

A copy was presented to the Securities Exchange Commission last March.

Five years of securities business under the Act have convinced Morgan, Stanley of its workability, also of its susceptibility to improvement, it was said.

Among the recommendations were:

1. Reduce the 20-day "incubation period" because of the difficulty of preventing salesmen from canvassing clients during this period.
2. That banks be permitted to participate in underwritings, but not be allowed to sell securities in the retail field.
3. Encourage additional capital in the underwriting business because it is necessary.
4. Increase the membership of the SEC from five to seven members to divide present duties and responsibilities.

Meanwhile, Orrin G. Wood, of Estabrook & Co., Boston, former President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, headed a committee recently appointed by that organization to make a study looking toward simplification of laws governing the issuance and sale of securities. The report will be presented at the mid-November annual convention of the IBA at White Sulphur Springs.

Engineering Awards Rise Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the latest week bring the heavy construction volume to date to $1,612,149,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the $1,594,818,000 reported for the corresponding period last year, Engineering News Record reported.

The week's total, $76,431,000 was 33 per cent above the previous week's, and 69 per cent above the corresponding 1937 week.

Private construction was 43 per cent above the corresponding 1937 week due to a high volume of commercial building and large-scale housing projects.

Among large awards were $4,500,000 for an Oakland, Mo., apartment syndicate, $2,000,000 for a 232-mile oil pipe line for the Continental Oil Company in Wyoming and Colorado.

Values of awards for the three comparative weeks were:

	This week	Year ago
Private	$20,338,000	$14,172,000
Public	56,093,000	31,176,000
Total	76,431,000	45,348,000

Iron Ore Shipments Rise In July; Sharply Below '37

CLEVELAND (AP)—Iron ore shipments from the northern ranges of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin totaled 3,267,813 tons in July—an increase of 430,063 tons over the preceding month—the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This was a decrease of 7,436,644 tons over the like month a year ago. Shipments for the season to August 1 total 7,546,755 tons, a decrease of 27,079,976 tons over the like period a year ago.

Optimistic

© Harris & Ewing

Daniel C. Roper
Secretary of Commerce

Farmers' Income From Products Off 12 P. C. in 6 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's farmers received 12 per cent less from sale of principal farm products during the first six months of this year than they did during the January-June period of 1937.

Including Government benefit payments, farmers' receipts totaled $3,341,000,000 for the first half of this year, compared with $3,829,000,000 for the same months a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

The Bureau reported receipts from potatoes were less than half as large as for the first half of 1937, while income from wheat, cotton and cottonseed, truck crops and citrus fruits were also much reduced. Income from meat animals, except hogs, was down and receipts from chickens, eggs and wool showed slight declines.

Receipts by states, including Government benefit payments, for the first six months of this year compared with January-June, 1937:

Maine, $22,606,000 in 1938 and $34,802,000 in 1937; New Hampshire, $7,841,000 and $8,396,000; Vermont, $17,068,000 and $16,358,000; Massachusetts, $24,680,000 and $24,280,000; Rhode Island, $3,208,000 and $3,272,000; Connecticut, $22,185,000 and $22,264,000; New Hampshire, $126,906,000 and $136,843,000.

Proposed Railway Wage Cut Enters Mediation Stage

CHICAGO (AP) — The controversy between railroad management and labor over a proposed 15 per cent wage cut has entered the mediation stage today.

In an effort to break the deadlock, a three-man national mediation board arranged conferences with the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Railway Labor Executives' Association. It was indicated the sessions would continue for at least 10 days.

Intervention by the board followed more than a month of fruitless negotiations between representatives of the carriers and labor.

The roads insisted they couldn't continue operations under current wage scales. Labor stood pat on its demands for a "living wage."

Should mediation fail, the board would try to induce both sides to consent to the appointment of an arbitration commission.

At stake in the parleys are the pay scales of approximately 929,000 railroad workers, and, according to the carriers, the general welfare of the roads.

Chairman William Leiferson described the mediation board's job as the "biggest in its history."

Apple Crop in 1938 36 P. C. Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Indicated apple production in the United States this year was reported by the Agricultural Department to be 134,867,000 bushels, a 36 per cent decrease from the 1937 crop.

The new forecast was greater by 473,000 bushels than that made by the Department in July. The west north central states, California, Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey showed increases over the July estimate, but Wsahington, Idaho, Utah and Massachusetts showed decreases.

The new estimate of the total 1938 crop was about 11 per cent smaller than the 10-year (1927-36) average. The indicated 1938 yields in bushels announced by the Department included: Massachusetts, 2,426,000; Maine, 1,004,000, and Connecticut, 1,931,000.

Refined Sugar Exports 32.3 P. C. Below 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first half of 1938 amounted to 23,583 long tons, as compared with 34,816 tons during the first six months of last year, a decrease of 11,233 tons, or about 32.3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Refined sugar exports during the January-June period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 14,039 tons, being followed by Panama and Honduras with 2,275 tons and 1,493 tons respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 15,557 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,431 tons and 1,807 tons, respectively, followed.

American Property Is Expropriated By Costa Ricans

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Congress has passed by a vote of 40 to 1 a measure authorizing the Government to expropriate properties of the Electric Bond & Share Company.

The measure includes a grant of power to negotiate a loan to pay indemnity.

Earlier a Government-appointed commission from Congress approved the proposal, which was advanced by Communist representatives.

Several Disputes

The commission said this was the only way to end difficulties with the North American corporation, due to unification contracts which it asserted extend the period of new rate schedules until 1980. Several disputes have occurred between the Company and the national electric board.

The organization in Costa Rica is the Costa Rica Electric Light & Traction Company, Ltd., owned by American & Foreign Power, an affiliate in the Electric Bond & Share system.

It operates in San Jose and 32 adjacent suburbs and communities, supplying light, power, transportation and telephone communication. It has $3,300,000 in assets.

Out of the total revenue of $56,371,000 in 1936 of American & Foreign Power, the organization in Costa Rica accounted for only $519,000.

WASHIGTON (AP) — Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, leaves Aug. 11 for a two-month tour of Latin America that ties in with Administration efforts to foster closer relations with lands to the south.

Traveling by airliner, Mr. Pierson said he would visit Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Haiti.

It is his first trip to South America as head of a Government agency which is becoming increasingly interested in trade with Latin America.

Commitments Approved

"Important commitments" have been approved, officials said, to facilitate exports of railway equipment and heavy machinery to Brazil, Chile and Venezuela, and additional business is under consideration.

The Administration has used the State, War and Navy departments and other agencies in recent efforts to strengthen ties with Latin American lands, particularly where influence of European authoritative regimes has been strong.

Set up to facilitate export sales of American farm and factory products, the Export-Import Bank reported commitments of $163,000,000 on Aug. 1.

Alleghany Steel And Ludlum Firm Announce Merger

POMPTON LAKES, N. J. (AP)—The Ludlum Steel Company announces its stockholders and those of the Alleghany Steel Company of Pennsylvania have voted to merge the two alloy steel manufacturing companies into the Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corporation.

W. F. Detwiler, Chairman of the Alleghany Steel Company, said the merger represented "a true merger of the assets and personnel of our respective companies."

The statement, given out at the registered office of the Ludlum Steel Company here, said no elimination of plants was contemplated.

It said the Alleghany plants were at Brackenridge and West Leechburg, Pa., and the Ludlum plants at Watervliet and Dunkirk, N. Y., and the Ludlum Company had two subsidiaries, the Wallingford Steel Company at Wallingford, Conn., and the Forging and Casting Corp. at Detroit, Mich.

The statement listed the combined assets of the two companies as $31,815,000 as of Dec. 31, 1937, and their combined working capital as $10,032,000 as of the same date.

The Ludlum meeting here was delayed several hours by an unsuccessful move in New York by two small stockholders for an injunction to restrain it.

New Utility Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Company is head of an underwriting group offering publicly $10,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series, due 1968, of Public Service Electric & Gas Company. The bonds are priced at 104¾ and accrued interest.

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds, estimated at $10,225,480 after deducting estimated expenses of $49,520 and exclusive of accured interest, will be added to the cash funds of the company. These funds are to be called upon, among other things, for expenditures in the ordinary course of business for property additions and improvements. The company's construction budget authorized for 1938 amounts to about $20,000,000.

World Lead, Zinc Output Show Decreases in May

NEW YORK (AP)—World lead production in June totaled 152,968 tons, compared with 159,472 in May and 919,256 for the first six months of this year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Domestic production in June amounted to 33,992 tons, compared with 31,918 in May and 210,242 for the first six months.

World zinc production in June amounted to 131,809 tons, against 143,103 in may and 864,221 for the first six months of 1938, the bureau reported.

Drive Is Opened by the CEA On 'Commodity Counsellors'

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent appearance of the Commodity Exchange Administration in the news columns seems to be regarded here as more or less in the man-bites-dog category and in sharp contrast with the perennial flow of news coming out of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The CEA recently got after so-called "commodity counsellors" by the process of getting the heads of the registered exchanges to get together and put the heat on; and it was also in the news because its long-cherished plan to limit big grain operators' open commitments to a maximum of 2,000,000 bushels has been suddenly shelved by legal difficulties. But a contrast is noticeable with the SEC's incessant obvious desire to remodel the securities exchanges from customer's man down to specialist on the exchange floor, and its, until this spring, repeated clashes with the administration of the New York Stock Exchange.

Under U. S. Regulation

Partly this contrast has been due to the longer standing experience of Government officials in commodity market regulation. Though the Commodity Exchange Act was only passed in 1936, two years after the Security Exchange Act, it is chiefly an enlargement of the Grain Futures Act of 1922, and in a very limited way the cotton futures markets have been under Federal regulation since 1916 under the Cotton Futures Act.

Though the debates preceding the Commodity Exchange Act were heated, they were by no means as acrimonious as those preliminary to the Securities Exchange Act, and since that time both the commodity trade and the Government have been more temperate in their feelings about each other than in the securities markets.

The commodity futures markets were not as clubby as the New York Stock Exchange nor CEA officials as platonic and academic as those of the SEC. In addition, the CEA was short on funds during its first year, and so had to go slow on the usual bureaucratic pastime of asking for statistics and thinking up rules.

The recent drive on "commodity counsellors" was typical of the CEA's methods. It has no jurisdiction, but it went to the heads of the exchanges and said it was receiving a heavy volume of complaints and would they act. "Commodity counsellors" offer to handle discretionary accounts and usually run them into the ground; the CEA is particularly gunning for two well-known operators in New York. There is a rule against participation in a customer's profits without sharing his losses, but this can be by-passed by incorporation.

The CEA's temporary setback on the 2,000,000-bushel limit on open commitments is of more fundamental interest. It has had this figure in mind since way back when it was only the Grain Futures Administration. The intention is to hamstring big operators, although nowadays there aren't many anyway. Arthur Cutten has passed on, Jesse Livermore, after going broke four times, is operating only on a two-bit scale, and 'Doc Crawford' after his spectacular upset in the summer of 1933 is shrunk in means.

Can't Get Credit

He also has been through the wringer four times, it is said. Jesse Livermore, incidentally, is reported to have set up a non-revocable trust fund the capital of which he can't touch. Anyway, the big operators have been eliminated largely because they can't get the credit. Ten years ago almost any commodity house was glad to open an account for a well-known operator on his name. Now they aren't; open credits have been cut to small sums $10,000 on the New York Cotton Exchange for instance), brokers aren't allowed to use their customers' surplus margins for credit to other customers, and they haven't the capital of their own to advance.

The annual report of the Commodity Exchange Administration for last year showed the following large open accounts in June, 1937.

	Long	Short
Less than 500,000 bushels	48	31
500,000-995,000	7	4
1,000,000-1,995,000	2	6
2,000,000 bushels and over		2

In short there were only two operators who would have been affected by its proposed limit, and at no other time during the reported year were there any more than two. (The biggest accounts, incidentally, were long at the beginning of 1937, when wheat was high, and short during April, May and June, when it had started its toboggan of the last 18 months.)

The celebrated Cargill grain affair a year ago was grist to the C. E. A.'s mill in its limitation plan. Mr. Cargill had once been caught short in corn, and a year ago found itself on the long side with the same party on the short side. Ignoring requests of the Board of Trade it held onto its September corn futures, of which it held about 5,000,000 bushels out of the 8,500,000 open interest, while the price skyrocketed to over $1.20 as shorts felt pinched.

Margins Raised

Grain futures brokers discouraged outsiders from the contract, margins were raised, but to no avail and acting under a general rule the Board of Trade finally suspended trading and ordered settlement around $1.10. Mr. Cargill objected, said it was short a corresponding amount in its spot business, refused, however, to open its books, and transferred its business to Minneapolis. The C. E. A. ordered a hearing on Nov. 30 on the property of a 2,000,000-bushel limit for any individual account on either side of the market and a limit on anyone's trading for a single day.

The trade objected, but the proposal was revived and threatened to go into execution on July 15. After a postponement the trade convinced the C. E. A. of constitutional difficulties in the way of its modified plan, and so it was sent back to the lawyers. The difficulty arose because the C. E. A. wanted to put a limit on the open interest during the delivery month.

It was pointed out that this would mean an operator having an open interest of, say, 5,000,000 shares in January of the July contract would have to cut it down in July. That would be clear to everyone. But the anti-gambling laws of several States, including Illinois, forbid contracts on which delivery is not anticipated. The operator would be obviously ignoring the State law to comply with the Federal rule.

Crude Oil Stocks Decline 6,962,000 Barrels in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports that stocks of crude and refined oil totaled 583,507,000 barrels in June, a decrease of 6,962,000 compared with May stocks of 590,469,000.

June supplies, however, showed an increase of 32,822,000 barrels over stocks of 550,685,000 for the same month last year.

Stocks of motor fuel, including finished and unfinished gasoline, totaled 87,482,000 barrels, a decrease of 7,213,000 under May stocks of 94,695,000.

June production of crude oil declined to a daily average of 3,139,200 barrels compared with 3,183,000 in May and 3,527,100 in June last year.

The principal change in crude production occurred in Oklahoma where the June daily average fell to 430,700 barrels—the lowest since May, 1933. East Texas production, because of shutdowns, reached the lowest level since April, 1933. Illinois failed to show a gain in output for the first time in more than a year.

Although daily average crude runs to stills declined materially, heavy draughts were made on crude oil stocks which decreased 6,349,000 barrels to 292,634,000 on June 30.

Bank Clearings Off 18 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended Aug. 10 dropped to the lowest level for any six-day period since the week of April 13, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Volume in the latest period fell to $4,149,056,000, a loss of 18.2 per cent from $5,071,057,000 in the comparable 1937 week and was $692,324,000 below the preceding week.

Turnover at New York shrank to $2,429,195,000 from $3,038,979,000 last year, a decline of 20 per cent. Total of outside cities was $1,719,861,000, or 15.4 per cent under $2,032,078,000 in the like 1937 week.

Declines from a year ago were again registered by all outside centers, with the exception of a gain of a little over 1 per cent in Richmond. Outstanding losers included: Portland, Ore., 31.1 per cent; Pittsburgh, 28.2; Detroit, 24.7; Buffalo, 24.1; Seattle, 19.5; Baltimore, 17.5, and Cleveland, 16.8.

Chicago clearings of $236,600,000 compared with $316,600,000 last year, a dip of 25.3 per cent.

Alaska Juneau Profits Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company has estimated July profit after operating expenses and development charges at $190,300 before depreciation, depletion and federal income taxes, against $225,300 in July, 1937. For the first seven months estimated profit was $1,192,800, against $1,639,600 in 1937 period.

U. S. Corn Crop Figures Obviate Farm Referendum

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has announced an official forecast of a 2,566,221,000-bushel corn crop, making unnecessary a referendum among farmers on the application of marketing quotas.

The Department said that indicated supplies did not reach the "excessive" supply level which would make a poll mandatory under the new crop control law. The level at which a vote on marketing quotas would have been required was put by the Department at 2,913,000,000 bushels.

It said this year's indicated supply, taking into account an estimated surplus of 320,000,000 bushels from last year, was 2,886,000,000 bushels, or 27,000,000 below the supply requiring a referendum.

Free Use of Grain

As a result, growers of corn will be free to sell or use for feed all the grain they produce this year. Under quotas, if two-thirds of the growers voting had approved, they would have been required to store their share of the surplus or pay a penalty tax of 15 cents a bushel.

The department estimated the combined Winter and Spring wheat crops at 955,989,000 bushels.

A month ago the department forecast 2,482,102,000 bushels of corn and 967,412,000 bushels of wheat for this year.

Corn production amounted to 2,644,995,000 bushels last year and averaged 2,306,157,000 during the 10 years of 1927-36.

Combined wheat production was 873,993,000 bushels last year, and averaged 752,891,000 in the ten years.

Winter wheat production is 688,458,000 bushels this year, according to the Department's preliminary estimate. A month ago 715,425,000 bushels were indicated. Production was 685,102,000 bushels last year. The 10-year average was 546,396,000.

Spring wheat production is estimated at 267,531,000 bushels, compared with 251,987,000 a month ago, 188,891,000 last year, and a 10-year average of 206,494,000.

Indicated production of oats is 1,041,009,000 bushels, compared with 1,093,829,000 a month ago, 1,146,258,000 last year, and a 10-year average of 1,042,461,000.

Crops Estimated

Estimated production of other crops, with comparative figures for a month ago and last year, in bushels except where otherwise indicated, follow:

	Grain Estimate	Month Ago.	Last Year.
Barley	248,283,000	239,375,000	219,635,000
Rye	52,500,000	51,327,000	49,449,000
Buckwheat	7,406,000	..	6,777,000
Flaxseed	8,185,000	7,361,000	6,974,000
Rice	53,595,000	52,330,000	53,004,000
Grain sorghoums	126,498,000	..	97,097,000
Hay (tame) tons	80,315,000	79,488,000	73,785,000
Beans (dry edible), 100-lb. bags	14,252,000	13,559,000	15,839,000
Potatoes	335,515,000	386,660,000	393,289,000
Sweet potatoes	82,743,000	82,417,000	73,393,000
Tobacco pounds	1,478,851,000	1,496,644,000	1,553,405,000
Sugar cane for sugar, tons	7,156,000	7,013,000	5,874,000
Sugar beets, tons	11,138,000	10,785,000	8,749,000
Hops, pounds	37,920,000	39,310,000	44,399,000
Apples	134,867,000	134,394,000	210,673,000
Peaches	53,140,000	53,651,000	59,724,000
Pears	31,662,000	31,049,000	29,548,000
Grapes, tons	7,490,000	2,465,000	2,777,000
Pecans, pounds	54,?)1,00	..	81,093,000

Comparative Figures

The indicated yield of corn, as estimated yesterday by the Government, compares as follows with the estimates of July 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1937:

(000 omitted)

	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937
Acreage	*92,146	92,146	*96,146
Crop (bu)	2,566,221	2,482,102	2,638,743

*July estimate.

In the following table comparisons for a longer period of years are given, the figures of acreage and yield for the years prior to 1938 being those of the actual harvest:

Year	Acreage	Crop (bu.)
1938	92,146,000	2,566,221,000
1937	93,810,000	2,644,995,000
1936	93,020,000	1,529,327,000
1935	95,804,000	2,303,747,000
1934	92,354,000	1,461,123,000
1933	105,963,000	2,399,632,000
1932	110,577,000	2,021,281,000
1931	106,912,000	2,575,611,000
1930	101,465,000	2,080,421,000
1929	97,805,000	2,521,032,000
1928	100,336,000	2,685,516,000
1927	98,357,000	2,616,120,000
1926	99,452,000	2,546,972,000
1925	101,331,000	2,798,367,000
1924	100,420,000	2,223,123,000
1923	101,123,000	2,875,292,000
1922	100,345,000	2,707,306,000
1921	103,155,000	2,928,442,000
1920	101,359,000	3,070,604,000
1919	98,145,000	2,678,541,000

The government's estimate of acreage and indicated yield for Winter wheat compares as follows with the similar estimate of a month ago and a year ago:

	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937
Acreage	*49,915,000	49,915,000	*47,097,000
Crop (bu)	688,458,000	715,425,000	688,145,000

*July estimate.

Acreage and indicated yield of Spring wheat, as given out Aug. 9 by the Government in its report on that crop (production including durum wheat—four States), compare as follows with the estimates of a month ago and a year ago:

	Aug. 1 1938	July 1, 1938	Aug. 1 1937
Acreage	*21,154,000	21,154,000	*21,119,000
Crop (bu)	267,531,000	251,987,000	200,274,000

*July estimate.

In the following table on Spring wheat the comparison for a longer series of years is given. Except for 1938, the figures of yields represent the actual final outcome of the harvest:

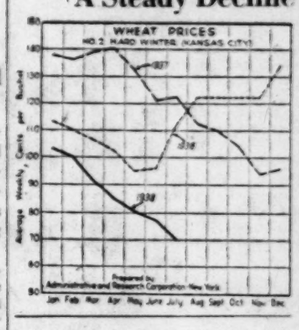
Year	Acreage	Crop (bu.)
1938	21,154,000	267,531,000
1937	17,514,000	188,891,000
1936	11,176,000	106,892,000
1935	17,827,000	161,025,000
1934	8,762,000	88,430,000
1933	19,166,000	175,165,000
1932	21,783,000	265,132,000
1931	14,233,000	116,278,000
1930	21,545,000	252,865,000
1929	22,138,000	236,978,000
1928	22,373,000	335,307,000
1927	21,433,000	326,871,000
1926	19,019,000	200,606,000
1925	20,479,000	268,081,000
1924	17,045,000	268,054,000
1923	18,208,000	204,183,000
1922	19,748,000	275,190,000
1921	21,406,000	216,171,000
1920	21,949,000	230,080,000

Adding together the estimates of Spring and Winter wheat, the total indicated yield of wheat this year compares as follows with the actual yield in other years:

Year	Acreage	Crop (bu.)
1938	*71,069,000	955,989,000
1937	64,460,000	873,993,000
1936	48,863,000	628,461,000
1935	51,229,000	626,344,000
1934	43,400,000	528,393,000
1933	49,438,000	551,683,000
1932	57,839,000	756,927,000
1931	57,681,000	941,674,000
1930	62,614,000	886,470,000
1929	63,332,000	823,217,000
1928	59,226,000	914,373,000
1927	59,628,000	875,059,000
1926	56,616,000	832,213,000
1925	52,443,000	668,700,000
1924	52,463,000	841,617,000
1923	56,920,000	759,482,000
1922	61,397,000	846,649,000
1921	64,566,000	818,964,000
1920	23,296,000	203,637,000

* July estimate.

Wheat Prices Show A Steady Decline


WHEAT PRICES
NO. 2 HARD WINTER (KANSAS CITY)
Average Weekly Cents per Bushel
Prepared by
Administrative and Research Corporation New York

Production Cost Cut Held Key To Jobless Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Solution of the jobless problem lies in the adoption of a policy and a standard of living which make cheaper production possible, improve the conditions of existence for private enterprise and thereby increase sales possibilities and employment, concluded Dr. L. J. A. Trip, President of The Netherlands Bank recently in his annual report.

A warning note was sounded by the President of The Netherlands Bank against a "priming pump" policy, which is still being advocated by the Socialists, who favor large scale public works to be financed by huge loans.

Huge Gold Stock

In this connection, Dr. Trip, discussing The Netherlands' huge gold stock, declared: "This increase of the gold stock is partly due to the fact that loans to creditor states are refunded, while those states at present cannot grant loans or credits to any considerable extent.

"The release of these capitals, which formerly operated internationally, may lead to a certain pressure to force up state expenditures and inflate strongly the state's need for loans for huge public works. Should this be decided upon, then the prospects for state finances would become still worse than they are at present.

"For a considerable number of years taxpayers would have to pay still more in order to meet interest and refunding of loans, over and above the taxation which, according to common belief, has been raised already to the very limit."

Pressure Put Off

Taking a definite stand against exorbitant public expenditure to provide employment, Dr. Trip said in conclusion: "In reality the recommended policy amounts largely to the consumption today of the work opportunities of the future, while, as concerns the financial burdens, the pressure is put off to the future.

"For the expenditure on behalf of these works, in the form of interest and redemption of loans, will continue to be a burden for a great number of years, whereas, according to sound financial principles this expenditure ought to belong to the ordinary service or at least ought to be spread over a small number of years."

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New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	Agfa-Ansco	34	33	34
300	Ainsworth	9¼	9	9
100	Air Assoc (½)	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	65½	65	65½
1000	Alum Co Am	118	108¼	108¾
100	Alum Co Am pf	103	103	103
600	Alum Ltd	125½	118½	119½
900	Am Airlines	15	14¾	14¾
100	Am Capital A	4½	4½	4½
100	Am Cap pf (4¾k)	24	24	24
100	Am Cap pr pf (8½)	70½	70½	70½
100	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	AmCP&LAww(1.72h)	28	28	28
400	AmCit P&LB	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	24	23¾	23¾
2600	Am Gas&El (1.40)	28	27	27
280	Am G&E pf (6)	110½	110¾	110½
800	Am Light & T (.90e)	19¼	19¼	19¼
25	Am Mfg	19	19	19
3000	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Pot&Chem	47½	47½	47½
8500	Am Republics (.10e)	11¾	10¾	10¾
1600	Am Superpow	3	3	3
400	Am Superpow pf	13¾	12	12
100	Apex Elec Mfg	12	12	12
20	Appal El P pf (7)	103	103	103
300	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Asso G&E A	3¾	3¾	3½
400	Atl Cst Fish	1	1	1
200	Atlas Corp war	13	12¾	12¾
400	Atlas Ply			
100	Austin Silver M	2¾	2¼	2¼
700	Avia & Tran	38	35	35
20	Axton-Fis A	28½	28¼	28¼
200	Babcock & Wil	4¾	4	4
2800	Baldwin Loco war	8	7¾	7¾
200	Baldwin Rub	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Bardst'n Dis	11¾	11¾	11¾
1300	Barium Stk Stl	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	Bath Iron Wks	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Beech Aire	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Bellanca Aire	14½	14½	14½
50	Bens & Hedges	4	4	4
400	Berk & Gay Furn	12¾	11¾	11¾
2200	Bliss (E W)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Blue Ridge	11	10¾	10¾
300	Blumenthal (8)			
200	Bowm-Bilt H	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	4¾	4½	4½
500	Breeze Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Brewst Aero (.20e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Bridgpt Mach	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Bri-Am Th ba (.82e)	25	25	25
50	Brown Co pf	7	7	7
100	Brown F&W	5	5	5
300	Brown Rubber	13	13	13
100	Bruce E L	15½	15½	15½
100	Bunk Hill & S	3½	3½	3½
100	Burry Biscuit	13	13	13
400	Can Marconi	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Cap City Prod (.45e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Carib Syn	4	4	4
200	Carnegie Met	24¼	23¾	23¾
1200	Carrier Corp	15¾	16¾	16¾
600	Casco Prod (1½e)	88	87½	88
40	CenNYPow pf (8)	80¼	80¼	80¼
75	Cen P&L pf (7)	74	74	74
500	Cen St El	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Chamb MW St (.80)	75	75	75
250	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	50	49	49
50	Childs pf	9	8¾	8¾
400	Cities Service	41	40	40
600	Cit Svc pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
25	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	49¾	49¼	49¾
25	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	43¾	43¼	43¼
400	City&Sub Hom (.30)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	City Auto Stpg	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	38½	38½	38½
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	2	2	2
200	Club Al Uten	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	Colon Develop	4	4¼	4¼
700	Colon Devel cv pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
1300	Colum O&G			
100	Com Wtrs Dis	22	22	22
50	Comm Pw&Lt 1pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
2400	Cons Coppermin	73	73	73
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	113¼	113¼	113¼
40	ConsG&EBal pf(4.5)	60	60	60
250	Cons Mng & S (.12a)	8½	8½	8½
200	Cont Roll & Stl	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cook Paint&V (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Cooper-Bess	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Copper Range	11½	11½	11½
300	Cosden Petro	9	9	9
100	Cosden Petro pf	22¼	21¾a2	21¾
1300	Creole Pet (1.25a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Crocker-Wh El M	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Darby Pet (.15e)	12	12	12
200	Dayton Rub	8¾	8	8
200	Det Gask & Mfg	3	2¾	2¾
400	Det Paper Prod	32	32	32
100	Det Stl Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Divco Twin Trk	5	5	5
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Duval Tex Sul	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Eagle Pich Ld	2½	2½	2½
100	East Gas & F	17	17	17
100	East G&F $ pf	42	42	42
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	42	42	42
100	East Sta pf B	21¼	21¼	21¼
500	Easy Wash MB	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	8	7¾	7¾
10100	El Bond & Sh	56	55½	55½
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	3	2¾	2¾
400	El P&L war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Elect Share	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Elect Shov Coal pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Elgin N Watch (¾e)	20	20	20
250	Emp G&F 6½ pf	51½	50½	51¼
350	Emp G&F 7 pf	50¾	50¼	50¼
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Equity Corp	12	12	12
400	Esquire-Coron(1.20a)	12¼	12	12
150	Eureka Pipe L (2½e)	23½	23½	23½
100	Europ El deb ft	5¾	5¾	5¾
1700	Fairchild Av (.15e)	8¼	8	8
100	Falstaff Bew (1¼e)	14	14	14
100	Fiat Acts (.412e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
44	Fisk Rub	66	66	66
80	Fisk Rub pf (6)	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Fla P&L 1pf(1¾k)	16½	16½	16½
900	Ford M Can A (1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
900	Ford M Can B (1)	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Ford Mot Ltd (17e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Froedt Gr&M (1.40)	14	14	14
100	Fruehauf (OA)	19¾	19¾	19¾
25	Fuller 13 cv	14	14	14
200	Gen Alloys	2	1¾	1¾
100	Gen El Ltd (.70)e	14	14	14
4000	Gen Fireproof (.15e)	4	3½	3½
600	Gen Invest war	50	50	50
20	Gen Pub S pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Gen Tel (1)	83	83	83
10	Gen T&R pf A (6)	74½	74½	74½
80	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	Godchaux Sug A	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Godchaux Sug B	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	Grand Nat Films	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Gray Tel P S	61	61	61
125	Gt Atl & P rts (2e)	29	28¾	29
300	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Greene T & D	2¼	2	2
100	Grnc Str Prod	9	9	9
200	Grumman Aire E(¼e)	45¼	44	44¾
1600	Gulf Oil (.75)			
100	Hartman Tob	19	19	19
100	Haseltine (.15e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Heels Rub (.35e)	10	10	10
200	Heyden Chem(1.10e)	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	Horn&Hard (1.20)	70	67¾	67¾
700	Humble Oil (1e)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Ill Zinc	17	16¾	16¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Imp Oil re	20¼	19¾	20
900	Int Hrd Pf pf	2	2	2
200	Int Pap&Pow war	26	25¾	26
100	Internat Pet (1¼e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Inter Radio (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Jacobs (FL	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Jeannette Gls	32	32	32
800	Jones & Lau Stl	29¼	28¾	28¾
50	Julian & Kok (.15e)	10¼	9¾	9¾
150	Ken-Rad T&LA	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Kennedy's	11	11	11
100	Knott Corp (.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Krueger Brew	52½	52	52
600	Lake Shore M	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Lakey Fdy & M	1	1	1
100	Lefcourt Real	5	4¾	4¾
900	Lehigh C&N	2	2	2
200	Lit Bros	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Locke Stl Ch (.1e)	15¾	14¾	14¾
2400	Lockheed Aire	9¾	9¼	9¼
300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	12¾	12¼	12¼
600	Long Is Lt	32½	32½	32½
30	Long Is Lt pf B	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Long Is L pf B	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Louis L&E (.40	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Majestic Rad&T	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Marion St Shov	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Massey-Harris	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Master Elec (.65e)	18½	17½	17½
100	McWill Dredg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mer & M Sec A (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Merritt-C & S	1½	1½	1½
100	Mexico-Ohio Oil	3¼	3	3
800	Michigan G & O	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Mid St Pet B vtc	6	6	6
200	Mid West Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Midl Oil cv pf (¾k)	72¼	72¼	72¼
25	Midvale (1½e)	84	84	84
200	Midwest Oil (1)	12¾	12½	12½
200	Midw Pip & S (.85e)	39½	39½	39½
100	Minn Mill & M (.80e)	39¼	39¼	39¼
200	Mock J Voeh (.30e)	11	10¾	10¾
700	Molybdenum	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Monogram Pict	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Mont-Dak Sug (.20e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
180	Montg Ward A (.7)	148¾	148½	148¾
50	Montr LH&P (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
1900	Mount City Cop	7	6¾	6¾
100	Mount Prod (.80)	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Mount St TT (7)	115	115	115
200	Mue Matray OhMfg(.15e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Muskeg P Ring	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Nach Spring	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Nat Auto Fib	9	9	9
100	Nat Cit Lines	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	34	34	34
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	61¾	61¾	61¾
200	Nat Rub Mch	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Nat Service pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Nat Shaw Ref (1½e)	12¾	12¼	12½
200	Nat Trans (.25e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Nehi Corp (.1e)	43	43	43
50	NEngPAS (.6)	53¼	53¼	53¼
100	N H Clock	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	N J Zinc	66	66	66
400	Newmont Min (1e)	73½	73½	73½
100	NYC Omnibus war	18	18	18
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	75	75	75
2100	Niag Hud Pow	81	81	81
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Niag Hud A war	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Niag Hud B war	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Niag Sh Md B	37½	37½	37½
200	NilesBem-Pi(1½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	Nor Am L&P pf	35	35	35
200	Nor Am Ray B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nor Cent Tex (.10e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Nor Ind Pb 7% pf (7)	79	79	79

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

$	Abbott Dai 6s '42	103½	103½	103¾
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	99	99	99
1	Ala Pow 5½ '46	82½	82½	82½
3	Am G&E 5s 2028	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	108¾	108¾	108¾
17	Ark P&L 5s '56	43	42	43
52	As Elec 4½s '53	31¼	30¾	31¼
11	As G&E 5s '50	30	30	30
2	As G&E 5s '68	28	28	28
3	As G&E 4½s '49C	75¾	75¾	75¾
1	As G&E 5½s '58	101	100½	100½
26	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	83½	80½	80½
15	Baldw L 6s 50	119¼	119¼	119¼
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Birm El 4½s '68	72½	72½	72½
1	Birmingh Gas 5s 59	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Cal P&L 5s 56	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s 53	103	103	103
1	Cen Ill P S 5s 66 G	99	98¾	99
1	Cen Ill P S 4½s 67 F	98¼	98¼	98¼
16	Cen Oh L&P 5s 50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Cen P&L 5s 56	83	83	83
1	Cen Pow 5s 57 D	35¼	34¾	34¾
6	Cen St El 5½s 54	35¼	35	35
13	Cen St El 5½s 57	84	84	84
4	Cen Ill P&L 5½s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	64¼	64	64
7	Cities Ser 5s '50	79	65	64
79	Cities Ser 5s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Cit SC 5½s '58	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	62	62	62
1	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	75	75	75
14	Commun P&L5s '57	123½	123½	123½
4	Con G Balt 4½s '51	61¼	60¾	60¾
3	Con Gas Utl 5s '48	80¼	80¼	80¼
12	Cont Gas&EE 5s '58 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	ConsInleSt5s 40	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Cudahy Pack 3½s '55	104	104	104
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	78	78	78
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52	77	77	77
16	East G & F 4½s '58 A	108¾	108¼	108¾
10	Edison Co El 3½s '65	103	103	103
4	El Paso El 5s '50 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Elec P & L 5s 2030	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Empire Dis El 5s '52	101	101	101
34	Emp G & F 5½s '54	103½	103½	103½
1	Fla P & L 5s '54	98½	98½	98½
1	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	92	92	92
6	Gary E & C 5½s '44 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Gatin P 5s '56	78	78	78
6	GenPubUtil 4½s '58	83¼	82¾	82¾
4	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	Geo Pow 5s '67	56¾	56½	56½
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	71½	70¾	70¾
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Hacken Wat 5s '77A	96½	96½	96½
6	Hall Pr 6s '47Ast	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	66	66	66
2	Hygrade F 6s '49B	93¾	93½	93¼
7	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	84	84	84
4	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	100½	100¼	100¼
12	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	54	54	54
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	53	53	53
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	104½	104½	104½
11	Ind P&Ed 5s '57 A	55	55	55
1	Int P Sec 5s '52 P	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Int Salt 5s '51	35¾	35¾	35¾
8	Inters Pow 6s '52	57¾	56½	57
24	Inters Pow 5s '57	72	72	72
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	98¼	98	98¼
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	45	45	45
2	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Jer C P&L 4½s '61 C	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Ky Utils'69I	98½	98½	98½
1	Lake Sup DP3½s '66A	102½	101¾	101¾
7	LeighPB 6s 2026A	105	105	105
1	Lou2P&L2½s '57	91	91	91
2	Mengel Co 4½s '47	62	62	62
1	Midland Val 5s '43	90	90	90
3	Mid St Pet 4½s '45A	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94½	94½	94½
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	Miss Pow 5s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
6	Miss Pow 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	70	70	70
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	99	98¾	99
5	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	4¼	4	4
9	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	82	81½	81½
18	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	94	93¼	94
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	84	84	84
12	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	55½	54¾	54¾
9	N Eng G&E 5s '50	57½	57½	57½
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	90	90	90
1	N Eng Pow 5s '61	89	88¾	88¾
7	N Eng Pow 5s '48	80½	80½	80½
1	Nor Cal P 6 6s 49 A	105	105	105
15	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	101	101	101
1	NY Cen El 5½s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	95	95	95
3	NY St E&G 4½s '80	50	49	49
4	Nor Con Ut5½s'48	104	104	104
1	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	104½	104½	104½
1	Nor west El 6s '45 st	94½	94½	94½
9	Nor west P S 6s '57	106	104	106
15	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼

Young, Bankers Said to Agree On Chesapeake Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert R. Young and the powerful Wall Street banking group who fought bitterly in and out of court for control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, have in effect agreed to a truce, well-informed Wall Street circles said.

Mr. Young and his erstwhile chief foes, W. C. Potter, chairman of Guaranty Trust Co., and Earle Baillie, partner of J. & W. Seligman & Co., were said to be in substantial agreement on the main points involved in dissolution of Chesapeake Corp., former middle holding company of the Van Sweringen system, and corporate owner of a large block of C. & O. stock.

Young Vacationing

Mr. Young is now vacationing in Newport, R. I., leaving attorneys and associates of Mr. Baillie to work out details.

Chief factors still unsolved, it was learned, are matters affecting the tax liability of directors of Chesapeake Corp., and its parent, Alleghany Corp., and possibly also affecting stockholders of the two corporations.

The legal report is due next week, after which it will be decided whether a special meeting of stockholders of Chesapeake Corp. is necessary for final approval of the plan. No agreement on calling such a meeting has yet been reached between Mr. Young and the bankers.

Control and management policy of the C. & O. is not immediately affected by the Chesapeake Corp. dissolution plan, it was said.

While Chesapeake Corp. owns a large block of C. & O. preference stock which must be disposed of in the dissolution, and while that class of stock has the right to elect two directors of C. & O., the immediate problem is primarily one of satisfactory disposal price rather than potential control power, informed sources explained.

C. & O. will not have a stockholders meeting until next spring and both groups apparently, at least for the present, are unwilling to disturb present management and policy.

No Plans for Expansion

However, it was reliably reported that there is no indication in the near future of any major operating or trackage expansion of the C. & O., contradicting earlier reports that the C. & O. management had plans to enlarge the road along the general lines of the old Van Sweringen plans.

The C. & O., it was said, will actively operate the Nickel Plate as an integral part of its system, only if substantially all of the holders of the Nickel Plate's 6 per cent unsecured notes, which mature Oct. 1, agree before that date to a three-year extension.

The C. & O. management was described as determined that that railroad would not come to the assistance of the Nickel Plate by buying up any considerable amount of non-deposited notes. A fortnight ago, George D. Brooke, who is president of both the Nickel Plate and the C. & O., warned the note holders that unless the proposal was accepted a reorganization under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act was "inevitable."

In the event the Nickel Plate should go into reorganization, it was said, the C. & O. management will have to postpone indefinitely its tentative plans for active operation of the Nickel Plate.

No plans for active integration and operation of the Erie as a part of the C. & O. system are at present contemplated, nor are likely to be until the Erie is out of its reorganization, it was explained.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
13	OklaNatGas 4½s '31 A	104¼	104	104
1	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	80½	80½	80½
5	Pac P&L 5s '55 A	73	72¾	73
2	Park Lex Lghid 3s '84	32	32	32
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	90	89	90
3	Pen El 4s '71 F	93	93	93
3	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '50	92¾	92¼	92¼
4	Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	107	107	107
4	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Pen W&P 4½s '68 B	109	109	109
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	113¾	112¾	112¾
1	Phila Rap Tr '66 '62	72½	72½	72½
1	Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	106	106	106
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	89	89	89
1	Pub SNJII 4½s 78D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pub SvNJII 5s '56	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Pub SNJII 4½s 80E	104	104	104
1	Pub Svc 6s ct	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pub SvOkla 4s 66A	78	78	78
1	PugSdPAL 5½s'49	71	71	71
1	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	109½	109½	109½
1	Safe Har W4½s'79	31	31	31
2	Schulte RE 6s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Scripps 5½s 42	59	58¾	58¾
3	Seullin 6s 57 3s 51	107½	107½	107½
1	Sou Cal Ed 3½s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	52	52	52
3	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	53¼	52¾	53¼
3	Stand G&E 6s '48 cvst	53	52½	52½
8	Stand G&E 6s '51	52½	52	52
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	78¾	78½	78½
8	Stand G&E 5s '57	51¾	51½	51½
3	Starrett Corp 5s '50	86	85½	85½
1	Tenn El P 5s 56	94½	93¾	94
51	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Tex El P 5s '60	104¼	104	104
25	Tex P&L 5s '58	84	83½	83½
3	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Toledo Ed 5s '62	58	56	56
10	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th st	70	69	69¾
4	Unit L&P 6s '75	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	83½	83½	83½
3	Virg Pub S 6s '46	90½	90	90
6	Virg P S 5½s'48 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Wash Pub S 5s '50 B	106½	106½	106½
2	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106½	106½	106½
5	Wash Wat P 5s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	102	102	102
7	West Pa El 5s 2030	94¾	94½	94¾
19	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	W Un G&E 5½s '58A	97½	97½	97½
12	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	103¼	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Bogota M Bk'7s'47 nw	24¾	24¾	24¾
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	11	11	11
2	Cund Tel 7½s '41 A	7	7	7
5	Danish Con 5½s '58	102	102	102
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Ruhr Husng 6½s '58	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Russ 5½s ct 1921	54	54	54
1	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	27½	27½	27½
1	Unit Ind 6s '45			

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(dd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h

Jobless Search Castle Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITFORD, England—Something new in the way of holidays for people out of work is being tried out here where 60 unemployed men are unearthing relics of long ago at Mitford Castle, famous Border stronghold in Norman times.

The expedition has been organized by the University of London with the co-operation of the Unemployed Advisory Councils of Yorkshire and Cumberland. Those who can afford it pay a nominal sum each week out of their unemployment benefit, but this is not insisted on in cases of extremity.

These amateur archaeologists are in camp two miles away, and their enthusiastic search for things historic has surprised experts.

More than 500 years ago Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, and his brother, Sir Henry Beaumont, were kidnaped and held for ransom in the castle. Afterward it was allowed to decay and has not been occupied for several centuries.

Little excavation work has been carried out up to the present, and although only a few walls remain it is expected that a number of relics will come to light.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings, appraisals. BORNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2355.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private party must sell 1938 Oldsmobile two-door sedan; full equipment, including radio and heater; mileage under 3000; best offer. 70 Upland Road.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP—Exceptional location waterfront; reduced rental Aug. to Sept. 10. $100. Box 527, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y. Tel. P. J. 261.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week-end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; under new management; rates $16-$20.

FLORISTS

JOSEPH FELDIS & SON
181 S. Franklin (Nr. Graham Ave.)
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 6981

FOR RENT

CORNER store; excellent for specialty or kiddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 8010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman for general housework, family 2 adults; good room; extra time off. Box C-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7360.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7709.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CURY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

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GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
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BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach, homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

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Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis Bathing
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

WESTBROOK FARM—A restful home for paying guests. Westbrook Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Real values in homes, lots, acreage, apartments, bank foreclosures, business property. J. B. HOWE, 173-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—New 6-room modern colonial surrounded by white birch and oak trees; quiet, attractive, restricted neighborhood; price $7500. For complete details, telephone JAMES D. WHITE, Needham 1178.

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station, attractive home with library, oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART 26 East Parkway. Telephone 920.

45-ACRE FARM—40 miles from Portland, Me., 8 rooms, large barn, electricity to house, well water, small orchard; $2000 cash; can be seen. F. L. CLAIN, R. 2, Litchfield, Maine.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MAN around 40 to book orders for us in this locality; year round job, with good commission; experience unnecessary. Inquire, Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house, electric grills, bath on each floor.

N. Y. C. West 115th-Broadway—Near Drive and church; outside southwest corner single, 11th floor overlooking Hudson; quiet, private home, $10.00. Write Box P-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. MOnument 2-2595.

N. Y. C. 301 W. 108th (6C)—Large, attractive, 2 room suite; light, cool, private washroom; also single; reasonable.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Touring guests in cool Chevy Chase; yard; trees and porches. 3733 Morrison. (cor. 5555 Conn. Ave.) Mrs. A. L. Parks.

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TOWN HALL SERVICE STATION
Official AAA Socony Filling Station
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ORGANIST with years of experience in Christian Science churches, desires position, preferably in the East; 5 years in present position. Write Box X-57, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHILDREN'S nurse, kind, efficient, experienced, well-educated; excellent references; drives car. Box W-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SOLOIST AND ORGANIST WANTED

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Position open for soloist and organist; soloist, $3 per Sunday, one Sunday service; organist, $20 monthly, including Wednesday evening meetings; must be members of The Mother Church or a branch church. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 161 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted. $18-$25. booklet. Vanborn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful accessible, clean, modern, restful. $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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WANTED to rent, last of August, 3 to 4 weeks, apt. kitchenette, living room, 2 double bedrooms, twin beds, bath; near Fifth Ave., New York City. Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous. Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-B, Boston, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortment; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 827 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY spare time showing my gorgeous, new $1 Assortment 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c box. Friends, others buy eagerly. Other fast-selling Christmas money-makers. Free Sample Offer. SCHWER, Dept. F-188, Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

ROBERT GRAY—Property Management, Appraiser, member Realty Board, Society Residential Appraisers, Senior Grade. 385 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. CO. 6847.

RANCH for sale to settle estate; 580 acres, 50 under ditch; good buildings, water decreed; electricity, telephone, mail. Write to MAY NOBLE, Whitehall, Montana.

FOR RENT—"Stepping Stones"—FOR SALE 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms furnished; 2 lots, ocean and blvd. frontage; Laguna Beach, Calif. Address owner, 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. TE 7733.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 83-B, New York.

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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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20c a dozen
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559 Main St. 536 Asylum Street

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 580

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic
Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

MIDDLETOWN

More for Your Money
COLDSPOT
Refrigerators
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MAIN STREET

The New Stueck's
RESTAURANT
Delightfully Different
Washington Street—Just Off Main

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

FARMERS
& MECHANICS
SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

THE MIDDLETOWN
COAL COMPANY
Coal - Coke - Wood - Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
219 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

McWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
4 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD'
HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Coombs
FLOWERS SINCE 1917
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

Ann Allen
Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

NEW LONDON

THE FLOWER BOX
83 Thames Street, Groton
Gifts
Roseville Pottery Gourd Strings
FLORAL PIECES
Telephone 6080

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Many Special Values in All Departments Offered in
Norwalk's Co-operative Sale
J. I. MALLETTE'S
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frankel's
August Fur Sale
Savings of 20-25%
Payments Arranged on Our
10-PAYMENT PLAN
Free Storage First Year
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

HAGAN & McDONALD
Super Service Station, Inc.
864 Main St. (U. S. Route #1) STAMFORD
Gulf Gasoline and Oil
Battery—Ignition—General Repairing
Towing—Greasing
Federal Tires Exide Batteries
ROAD SERVICE PHONE 39952

Clearance on All
Summer Wearing Apparel
for the Woman and Miss
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 MAIN ST., STAMFORD

SUMMER CLEARANCE
CLOVER DAYS
Now On
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
August Blanket Sale
Buy Blankets Now and Save on Their Price
We have a wonderful stock of the finest and best—the cream of the leading blanket mills.
20% Off
on All Furniture
(except nationally advertised articles)
'August Furniture Sale'
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Shirts, Sheets, Towels, Pillow Cases, Napkins—all flat work washed and ironed reasonably.
Phone 3-3161
for
PERRY SERVICE
Now Is the Time to Buy
BLANKETS
Warm, Wool Coverings at
BARGAIN PRICES
The Miller & Peck Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY
Now in Progress
MYERS
ADVANCE PROMOTIONS
of FUR TRIMMED and
FUR COATS
More Beautiful Than Ever!
Better Values Than Ever!
Buy on Myers Convenient Budget Plan.
Coats Purchased Now Will Be Held in Myers Cold Storage FREE Until November 1st.
Myers—Coat Salons—Second Floor

It's MORE SELLING That Makes MORE WORK and RECOVERY

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S

Watch Your Tires and Batteries
ALBERT E. OLIVER
INC.
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
206 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Sisson's, with "Vogue" Magazine's
Distinguished fashionists for its allies, presents the Ideal College Wardrobe as an appreciated service to young women in and out of college, who would dress in the manner of the charmed circle.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

CLEARANCE
Final, definite clearance prices have been placed on all summer merchandise. If your vacation is in August this is a great opportunity to get smart new, summer resort clothes at little cost
at McLEAN'S
Parlor City Shoe Co.
.0 COURT STREET

CLEARANCE
SUMMER SHOES
at the Right Time
I. Miller, Florsheim, Dr. Locke's and others

Barnes
Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Spring Flowers
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W.
Fuel & Supply Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 4658

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8143 Yonkers 4883

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers

Proprietor Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now in Progress
AUGUST
FURNITURE SALE
HENS & KELLY'S
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring
for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 13th Street Lincoln 0750

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994

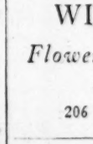
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS

Queensbury Beauty Shop
LUZIER'S
Individualized Beauty Service
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse 2-3614

GLOVERSVILLE

KEEP NEAT—*despite heat!*
Once you try our service for summer garments, you'll send them regularly
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners



ESSO
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
For BROILERS—all kinds of home dressed POULTRY and Quality MEATS—
PHONE 2591
South Main St. Cash Market
Formerly Putman's

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

3% on your savings
Accounts Insur. ! to $5,000
Chartered by U. S. Government
Gloversville Federal Savings
and Loan Association
26 N. MAIN ST., GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Cor. South Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

LUGGAGE
that *"makes good"* because
it's *"made good"*
ARGERSINGER'S
REED'S
34 East State Street
Gladiolus
Flowers—Vegetables
in Season
FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
GLOVERSVILLE JOHNSTOWN
4034 646

Ognacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.
Drastic Reductions
on Women's
FOOT REST and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Prices so low you can buy two or more pairs.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Special Prices on
LADIES' DRESSES
$5.75 Dresses at $3.98
8.75 Dresses at 5.00
15.00 Dresses at 10.75
16.75 Dresses at 12.00
at the CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Good Gulf Service Station
Registered Lubrication
GOODYEAR
Tires—Batteries—LifeGuards
Washing—Polishing—Accessories
ServiCenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Dial 7128
ITHACA, N. Y.

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S

Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD Ri. 2946

The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon. Wed and Fri. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Good Books Are Real Friends
Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R.
at the Right
TEL. 6473

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.
COAL KOPPERS COKE
WOOD

298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 2951
Day and Night Service

frank
hair
stylist
72 merrick
Baldwin 4767

BAY SHORE

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
See the New 1938 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
Tel. Bay Shore 29 7-9-11 W. Main St.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere
TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY

BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Individual Attention—
Moderate Prices

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADVANCE FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
Blachas & Mellides
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Vacation needs at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
SUN TAN PREPARATIONS
FILMS—DEVELOPING
THERMOS BOTTLES
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
Delivery Service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
149-24 41 Avenue FLUSHING 9-1101

FROCKS GIFTS
COATS LAMPS
HATS FURNITURE
ACCESSORIES GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

We Invite Your Inspection
of Our Imprinted Stationery
Your Name and Address
$1.00 and up
THE INN GIFT
AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon

All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou 8-9825 119-59 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
42 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Niebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of All
Novelties Kinds

ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45
Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON
and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.
Tel. Hollis 5-7000

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS'
and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

RUBIN'S
Let us Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Garden Tools and Supplies
Agents for
the Estate Gas Ranges

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0136

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Announce Change of Address
Dulion's
37-38 NINETIETH STREET
Telephone HAvemeyer 6-1079
Still the same Homelike Atmosphere

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

LITTLE NECK

Attention—Automobile Owners
Halve your tire costs. New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—so, when tread is worn smooth, new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing, insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
SUPER PAVER TIRE CO. INC.
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to.
631 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

CLEAVER BROS. CORP.
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

M. L. LEVISON
Porch and Garden Furniture
Picnic Supplies—Beach Accessories
Traveling Bags—Beach Bags
35 Atlantic Ave. Tele. Lyn. 75

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVENUE
Phones Patchogue 210-219

Willis Flooring Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs—Rubber Tile
Venetian Blinds
Simmons Mattresses
We Cover All Long Island
PHONE 1760 73 East Main Street

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

18 Flavors!
Our Ice Cream Is as Pure as It Is Delicious
Stop in for a soda, sundae or frappe. Or telephone for a quart to be delivered.

JAHN'S
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT L. MOHRMANN
VIR. 7-7-88 CLEVE. 3-3037

MARTIN'S
5-9-19c and up
DEPARTMENT STORE
113-07 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392

GEBERTH & PLATZ
Hardware
Electrical, Plumbing and Janitor Supplies
Machine Shop Service
105-02 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Wesley Haff
Storage Warehouse
Local and Long Distance Moving
ESTABLISHED 1874
8710 Lefferts Ave. at Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3037 Hollis 5-5363

MORHARD'S
HANDY STORE
HARDWARE PAINTS
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Electrical and Plumbers' Supplies
123-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. CLeveland 3-10385

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

SINCLAIR
PENNSYLVANIA Motor Oil
APEX Garage and Service Station
Rich. Hill 7-1245 Virginia 7-0110
GARAGE STORAGE
87-36 119th Street, South of Jamaica Ave.

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

★ **LIPSCHUTZ** ★
Greeting Cards
Stationery—Toys
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

FR. MÜLLER
First Class Bakery
8010 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner 80th Street
Woodhaven, N. Y. Rich. Hill 2-3135

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY HEISSENBUTTEL'S
DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

$4490—$30 MONTH
FHA
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* TEL. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM — DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH — 2 BEDROOMS — FULL BASEMENT — ATTIC — OIL BURNER — ATTACHED GARAGE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park
and
Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
If you're planning to locate in fall consult
HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
110 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

ST. ALBANS

Sorensen's Beauty Parlor

$5.00
PERMANENT WAVES
$5.00
231-32 MERRICK ROAD
LAURELTON, L. I.
Laurelton 8-6511

Ford WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
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NEW YORK

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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
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Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
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VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
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SPORT SHIRTS
Everything to make your vacation comfortable and smart.

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We Telegraph Flowers
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BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
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an inclusive sale for the home . . . featuring
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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
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COOKIES
PLAIN CAKES
A Variety of Muffins
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272 Main St., Near Market St.

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"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
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LUNCHES and DINNERS
35c up 45c up
Week days only.
Bridge parties by appointment
291 Alexander St. Stone 3105

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FURNACE
taken care of and put in good shape for cold weather
Byron Seaman
1069 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 2804-J

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
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COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
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J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
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ROCHESTER, N. Y

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WATCHMAKER
and Jeweler
Specializing REPAIRS
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for All Occasions
THURSTON, *Florist*
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Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
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DINNER, 50c to $1.25

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Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
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Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
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MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

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E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

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Coal Oil
Wood Coke
Tel. Scars. 329 Hartsdale, N. Y.

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Schenectady Agency for
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$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
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WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Linen and Dry Goods
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Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
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clearance sale of
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now in progress at
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NEW YORK

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Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
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60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

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BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

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Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
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TROY 2431

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This is definitely the time to buy a fur coat. Prices are lower than in many years. Wells furs are dependable. Every coat is selected with extreme care. All the new style details, large selection of models. Ask about our Budget Plan.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

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R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

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Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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Just back of First Citizens Bank

EASIEST CREDIT
Tires, Batteries, Radios, Brakes Relined
Complete Auto Service
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Put Your Money in Your HOME
Where dividends never cease!
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Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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NEW YORK

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The New **U. S. ROYAL MASTER**

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WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
Twelve Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
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J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
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Florsheim Shoe Sale
All Styles
$7.95 and $8.95

D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
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High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
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EMERSON FOR 1939

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Price from $9.95
The greatest value in a little radio
Ray Kline, Inc.
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Daily Service to New York City
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38th ANNIVERSARY
Compare! Our Excelling Beauty Service—Our Marvelous Low Prices
An M. Anthony Permanent
The wave that has everything.
$5.55 Anniversary Price. Limited time only.
M. Anthony's Beauty Salon
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OPP. SCHRAFFS, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
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COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
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Free Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE Inc.
Specialized FORD Service
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Call White Plains 8787

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BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

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CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

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"FAULTLESS PAJAMAS"
NO BELT SHORTS
WILSON BUFFER NOSE
MILFORD B. HANFT
506 SO. BROADWAY

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologists

Experts in Permanent Waving
Special dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 4548

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

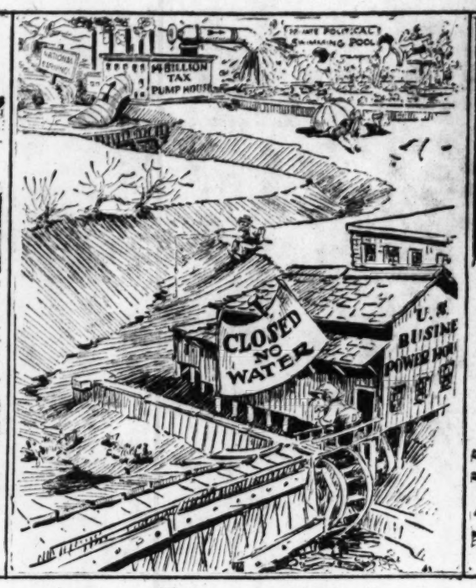
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hess in Milwaukee Journal

More Than 100 Years Old and Never Been Ridden



—Ding in Des Moines Register

"Down by the Old Mill Stream"

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The Geographical Center!

MAYBE HE'S THE BOY TO PILOT THIS OLD CRATE!! I'VE BEEN GOIN' THE WRONG DIRECTION FOR EIGHT YEARS AN' GOTTEN NOWHERE !!
REACTIONARY POLICIES
CORRIGAN CONSIDERING MANY OFFERS

—Talburt in Rocky Mountain News

There's Work to Be Done

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune

It's Going to Be Difficult Keeping the Goats From the Sheep

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

'Triannual Meetings'

Question: Our organization meets regularly three times a year, in May, September, and January, the May meeting being designated as the Annual Meeting. Is it proper to speak of the September and January meetings as "triannual meetings?" Is it proper also for the clerk to ask for "triannual reports" at the September and January meetings, annual reports of officers and committees being presented at the May meeting?

Answer: The word "triannual" appears in the latest Webster's, and its meaning seems clear. Some organizations have regular meetings twice a year, one being designated the Annual Meeting and the other the Semiannual meeting. Other organizations meet four times a year, every three months, one being called the Annual Meeting and the others Quarterly meetings. Hence it seems logical, if meetings are held every four months, to call two of them "triannual" for convenience to distinguish them from the Annual Meeting.

The term Annual Meeting is used to designate the meeting which ends the organization year, at which reports of officers and committees for the year are presented. Frequently also, officers for the ensuing year are elected. Reports rendered at any other time should be only for the period elapsed since the preceding report; and in the case of reports rendered three times yearly, those at the meetings between annual meetings might be termed "triannual reports."

Degrees of Satisfaction

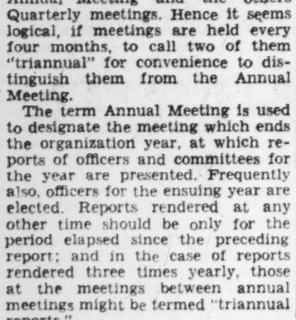
Louis IV paid Massillon, the famous Court preacher, a neat compliment when he said:

"Father, I have listened in my chapel to many great preachers, and I have been very well satisfied with them; but whenever I hear you, I am very ill-satisfied with myself."

Invisible Ramparts

I account more strength in a true heart than in a walled city.—John Lyly.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Seaweed
5—Separate article
7—Frog
9—Like
11—Vexation
13—Metallic element
13—Musical note
14—Kind of johnny cake
15—Movable barrier
17—Potassium nitrate

Down

1—Lemur
2—A plant
3—Greek letter
4—Musical note
6—Chief
8—Dry
10—Scoff
12—Civil wrong
14—Hawaiian food
16—Preposition

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

We spent about three weeks travelling in Switzerland and Northern Italy. Some of the views simply took our breath away.—Letter in a Provincial Paper.

And they say that travel broadens one.—Humorist.

Daily Anecdote

Precious Talent

To Dwight L. Moody one day came a native of Sweden who had been in America but a few days and could not speak English. Through a friend who knew English, he made it known that he wished to assist Mr. Moody in his work.

At first the minister was at a loss to find employment for the new volunteer, but finally put him to work distributing handbills inviting people to come to the religious meetings. Faithfully, in hot or cold, rain or shine, the Swede did his work; but sometimes when rough, unruly men took the bills and read, "Gospel Meeting," they maligned him. But the Swede being ignorant of their language, only smiled; and when they saw him going about day after day with beaming face, they came to the meeting to see what made him so happy. There many were converted.

Thus Moody learned that even the inability to understand another's language may sometimes prove a blessing.

For Husbands Only

Hubby: "That hat you are wearing is a joke."

Wife: "Yes, and a very, very old joke!"

Method of Timing

Holiday-maker: "This boat's half full of water!"

Boatman: "Ah, that shows you've had ten minutes over your hour."—London Daily Herald.

Far Behind

"European military leaders claim they have the people behind them."

"In event of war, of course, the positions would immediately be reversed."

More Howlers

The recent paragraph of "howlers" prompts a teacher to send the latest additions to his collection:

"Minx is a lady native of the Isle of Man."

"Sundries are those goods that can be bought on the Sabbath."

"Goblet is the name for a wee turkey."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Yes, But That's Different

It was during an English lesson. The teacher had called for synonyms of the word "get."

As she read the return papers her eyebrows rose. "John, what made you put down 'tease' and 'beg' as synonyms of 'get'? They aren't synonyms."

John was plainly astonished. "But isn't that the way you get?" he asked.—Needed Lesson.

Quotation for Today

INSULTS are like bad coins; we cannot help their being offered to us, but we need not take them.—C. H. SPURGEON.

A Bit of Nippon in New York

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred A. Alsleben, Woodhaven, N. Y.

In the Japanese Section of Brooklyn Botanical Gardens

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

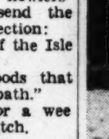
Cryptogram

"Safety First!" is the subject of today's cryptic message:

POST, ASSB, CDE AFPOGD HGISJG KSL ZJSPP OMG POJGGO; LPG KSLJ GKGP, LPG KSLJ, GCJP, CDE OMGD LPG KSLJ IGGO.

Word Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same both across and down:



1, Darkness; 2, Loafer; 3, Praise; 4, Plants; 5, A meeting.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing WIN to TRY in 4 moves.

How Long?

At a certain spot a railway line runs parallel to a river. A train, traveling at 35 miles an hour, passes a motorboat, going down the river at 10 miles an hour, in 6 and ⅖ seconds. How long would it have taken the train to pass the motorboat if both had been going in the same direction?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off:

1	continue	destroy	
2	elevate	scatter	
3	deduct	cease	1
4	construct	defend	
5	disclaim	impair	
6	scorn	add	
7	attack	depose	
8	expand	esteem	
9	improve	acknowledge	
10	congregate	condense	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Shall we ever return to the first American principle of 14 side dishes with a 50-cent country dinner?

Washington Post: When it comes to politics, always remember this: The hog that squeals the loudest is the one farthest from the trough.

Detroit News: With the replanting of the stumplands, and soap now coming in paper cartons, the uneasy spellbinder must find a conviction to stand on.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Commencement orators this year have appropriately talked a lot about liberty. Because that, as far as one can see, is what most of the graduates are about to be at.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Silver Songsters

London

Soon after it opened, Steffani's Silver Songsters gave a performance at the Glasgow Exhibition, and after that they were booked to tour England, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and then possibly to go to America.

Yet not many persons know that this choir of boys with exceptionally fine voices was formed all because one man wanted to put a dream into practice.

No man, he felt, should take so much from life without giving something in exchange. He had wealth, and freedom to do as he liked, and also he was fond of music. So one day he decided to make a delightful dream become a reality. He gathered together a number of boys with glorious voices, and in 1933 formed his first choir. Soon these choristers, all of them from poor families, were able to send home money to help their parents.

But this man's goodness does not stop there. When each boy's voice breaks, and he must make room for some one else in the choir, his benefactor, who takes a personal interest in every lad, finds a suitable post for him to fill.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Visiting the Cities

You will need to put on your "Geography thinking cap" for this one. The game is best played with the players seated in a circle. The one who is "it" stands in the center. "It" points to one of the players, at the same time calling out the name of one of the states. The player pointed to must give the name of a city in that state before "it" counts to 10.

When a player fails to answer with the correct name of a city in the state named before "it" counts to 10, he must change places with "it."—Louzetta G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Buttons and Buckles

Very unusual and attractive dress buttons and belt buckles are being made out of iron wood, palo verde wood, mesquite wood, wild walnut shells, and the trunk of the cholla cactus. The buttons and buckles are just the natural wood, smoothed and shellacked and drilled for sewing onto garments.

These pieces are especially good for rough wool frocks and for knit dresses made of rough textured wools.—Mrs. A. E., Prescott, Ariz.

Look for the Good

Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter, made it a rule never to look long at a bad picture; having found by experience that, whenever he did so, his brush always took a tint from it.

Goodness Versus Greatness

Goodness does not consist in greatness, but greatness in goodness. —Athenaens.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Stop, look, and listen before you cross the street; use your eyes, use your ears, and then use your feet.

Word Square: Night, idler, glory, herbs, tryst.

Letter Changing: Win, wan, way, wry, try.

How Long?: 12 seconds.

Fun With Antonyms: Continue-cease; elevate-depose; deduct-add; construct-destroy; disclaim-acknowledge; scorn-esteem; attack-defend; expand-condense; improve-impair; congregate-scatter.

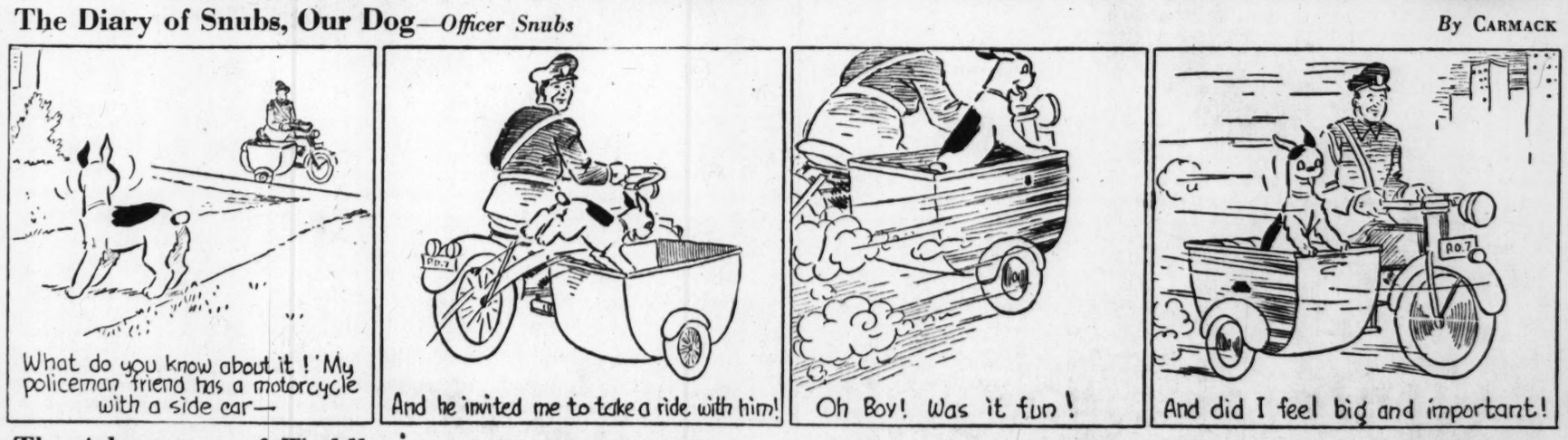
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To the River He Must Go . . .*

By LE PELLEY

HEP HEP
HEP.. HEP.. HEP..
GOODNESS — WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MARMADUKE?
NOTHING - NOTHING — ABSOLUTELY NOTHING....
THEN WHERE ARE YOU TAKING HIM?
DOWN TO THE RIVER, SUSIE...
HE CAN'T DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT HE WANTS TO GO SWIMMING, AND WE'RE GOING TO HELP HIM MAKE UP HIS MIND —

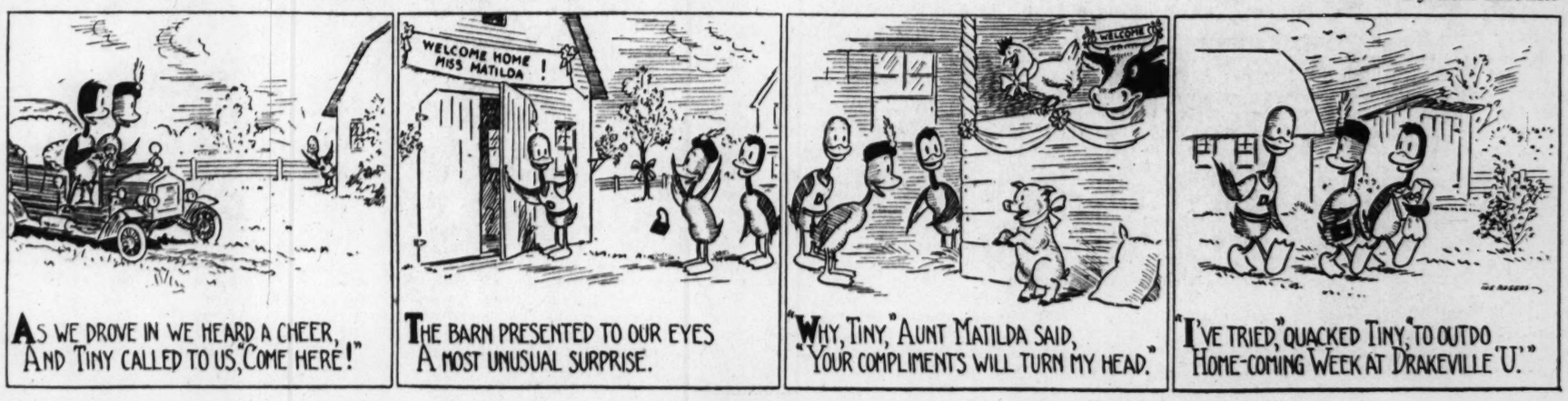
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Officer Snubs*

By CARMACK


What do you know about it! My policeman friend has a motorcycle with a side car—
And he invited me to take a ride with him!
Oh Boy! Was it fun!
And did I feel big and important!

The Adventures of Waddles—*There's No Place Like Home*

By THE HAGERS


AS WE DROVE IN WE HEARD A CHEER, AND TINY CALLED TO US, "COME HERE!"
WELCOME HOME MISS MATILDA !
THE BARN PRESENTED TO OUR EYES A MOST UNUSUAL SURPRISE.
"WHY, TINY," AUNT MATILDA SAID, "YOUR COMPLIMENTS WILL TURN MY HEAD."
"I'VE TRIED," QUACKED TINY, "TO OUTDO HOME-COMING WEEK AT DRAKEVILLE 'U.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Islands of Understanding

A SYMBOLIC quality attaches to the compromise just reached between the United States and Great Britain whereby both nations will use with equal facilities the disputed Enderbury and Canton Islands of the Phoenix group in the mid-Pacific. These islands are valuable for the development of trans-oceanic aviation. The agreement symbolizes an attitude which both nations have long held toward each other. This attitude consists of an expectancy of fair play, of regard for law, and of lack of jealousy where matters of national prestige are concerned.

It is an attitude of which the world needs a wider development today. If the narrowing of oceans with wings and radio is to bless mankind, we shall have to learn how to cross safely the apparently wider seas of uncertainty that keep us in fearful ignorance of mankind's ability to pull together. Canton and Enderbury are very small islands. The compromise over them is a relatively small matter in a world where major crises have become a commonplace. But even tiny islands of understanding may give our hopes temporary landing places and our reason a chance to check compasses for a flight that must be completed.

Politics vs. Personality

AMERICAN voters continue to confound those who try to simplify the results of current primary elections into some pro- or anti-New Deal meaning. The latest instances come from Ohio and Idaho. In Ohio, Senator Bulkley, carrying a presidential indorsement, turned in a smashing victory over former Governor White. Mr. Bulkley still has a formidable hurdle to take in the November election where he will be opposed by a vigorous young Republican, Robert A. Taft. But his more than two-to-one margin in the Democratic race has caused elation in the Roosevelt camp.

Canceling that, however, is the defeat of Senator Pope in Idaho. The victory in the Democratic primary of D. Worth Clark, who campaigned as no "yes man," came as a surprise and shock to official Washington. Mr. Pope fathered the Administration's new farm legislation and had been "regular" in support of the President. He lost by a small margin but had been expected to win by a large one.

Another complication was the defeat of Governor Davey of Ohio by Charles Sawyer for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This is widely attributed to the support of Mr. Sawyer by labor. Governor Davey ran afoul of the CIO in the steel strike last year. In so far as the result is a labor victory it tends to confute those who had read other recent results as indicating the political weakness of organized workers.

Actually contradictory and diverse political currents are moving over the face of America today. Some day soon alert observers will perceive that the New Deal is no longer an adequate political symbol. It has come to represent a personality rather than a clear-cut program. It is neither definite enough nor large enough to cover the many social and governmental aspirations of the American people. Those who oppose the President as well as those who support him would do well to recognize that measures designed to meet fundamental needs are sounder political bases than any personality.

Time to Take Time

IF THE Great and General Court remains in session after next Monday it will have remained on Beacon Hill longer than any previous legislature in Massachusetts' long history. This is a doubtful distinction. Members cannot be blamed for wishing to avoid it by proroguing over the week end.

Yet, much credit is due the members who have stayed in session this long—many of them at considerable personal sacrifice—standing for their idea of the best and most economical course for the state to follow in its welfare activities. Having gone thus far, these legislators should not allow fear of onus for participating in the longest session to prevent them from examining fully Governor Hurley's latest proposal to divert $5,000,000 from the highway fund and let the Public Works Department spend it during the next five months for work relief.

Admittedly, this is quite a compromise when its terms are contrasted with the Governor's original proposal of a $23,000,000 bond issue for the same purpose. Too, this plan would prevent diversion of the highway money to cushion the state tax. Thus taxpayers would be made immediately and vividly aware of the high cost of the present Beacon Hill administration, the most costly, incidentally, on record.

But how much will $5,000,000 mean in a state where the Federal Government is already spending $100,000,000 for work relief? And how non-partisan will the Democratic-controlled Public Works Department be in giving out the jobs this election year?

These are questions legislators should put ahead of their quite understandable desire to end their session.

Whose Frontier?

ARBITRATION of the border conflict between Soviet Russia and Japan will be a decided aid to cartography no less than to world peace. For the area over which so much fighting has been reported is more or less terra incognita. Both sides know this very well. Much more subtle motivations—and the reader's guess in these confused times is probably as good as the most expert foreign commentator's—have been at work in this conflict than a desire to establish a frontier.

From Moscow a week before the arbitration proposal was seriously ventilated came a report that the frontier had been settled with China as long ago as 1886. The settlement occurred in an alleged Treaty of Hunchun. Hunchun is a Korean-Siberian-Manchurian frontier post close to the scene of the fighting. No record of such a treaty, however, can be found in the treaty compilations of either MacMurray or Hartslet. This would not necessarily throw out the Soviet contention. Between the 'eighties and the World War secret treaties were the rule. Yet in this case, the Chinese, who no doubt would stretch a point for Moscow, profess ignorance of the document.

The fact is that back in the 'eighties the giant Ussuri tiger was probably king of this disputed territory. For this is where he lives. And few men had penetrated into his fastness till the Japanese as the aftermath of the Manchurian "incident" of 1931 began to develop the region. Then the stillness of the deep forests heard the woodman's ax for the first time. Today the area contains its own network of railroads, built at breakneck speed by the Japanese.

For all Japan's aims in northeastern Asia are riveted on that triangular frontier. As soon as the Chinese administration had been overthrown in Manchuria, the Japanese completed a railroad from central Manchuria to the Korean border. Between this point and the seaboard there is only a strip of Korean territory. It abuts on Siberia to the north, where Vladivostok used to be the great outlet for North Manchuria as well as Siberian produce. Now on the Korean strip the Japanese have been busy building a new port called Rashin with the view of supplanting Vladivostok.

For this reason the Siberian army would no doubt like to bury the Korean port of Rashin (and, for that matter, Yuki and Seishin) under an avalanche of bombs. But they have apparently been restrained from Moscow. Moscow seems content with the Siberian response to the feelers with which the Japanese military have continually been testing the Soviet fighting quality. That seems to be enough for Moscow till the enigma of Berlin on the other side of her is resolved.

Wooden Schoolhouse Returns

LEEDS, England, is to have its first wooden school building, prejudice against this type having been broken down. One of the principal objections to wooden schools was their comparatively short life, but the Leeds school architect says a red-cedar building will last all of twenty-five years.

One-room frame schoolhouses dot the United States, but except in New England the larger wooden school buildings have generally been replaced. This substitution of brick and stone structures was a safety measure which generally followed the Collingwood disaster at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1908.

When the United States built its first schools, lumber was cheap and plentiful. England has had no surplus of merchantable timber for centuries. Therefore, the erection of wooden schools is unusual. In Leeds, as in some parts of Durham, coal workings undermine the sites and stone or concrete foundations cannot be sunk. To this problem the cellarless wooden schoolhouse is the solution. But American experience would indicate it is wise to build them no more than one story high.

One Control for Aviation

ESTABLISHMENT of a Civil Aeronautics Authority by the Federal Government is the most comprehensive step that has yet been taken to regulate private and commercial aviation on a national scale. As administrator of the new Authority, Clinton M. Hester takes over the controls of all flying activities in the country aside from those engaged in military services. This setup has been likened to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission's in respect to railroad operations. There seems no reason why it should not function as well.

As a matter of fact, the promotion of safety is one of the more promising aspects of the new administration. Establishment of an Air Safety Board, as a major branch of the Air Authority, should help to dispel the confusion and uncertainty which have sometimes marked official investigations of aviation disasters in the past. The safety board will have quasi-judicial power in dealing with problems within its field. Centralized authority in matters relating to air safety places upon the board a centralized responsibility which is essential for maintaining and improving the safe and efficient operation of civil aviation.

People at Bay

Book News of the Day

THE Central European Jew is so poor that he must split a match three ways, Prof. Oscar J. Janowsky writes in PEOPLE AT BAY (New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75), a trenchant factual study of what is happening to the Jewish people, especially in Rumania and Poland.

The Jewish problem, baffling enough before the World War, has been aggravated by the Versailles Treaty with its multiplication of minorities, by the world depression, by the resurgence of extreme nationalism, and by the exportability of Germany's anti-Semitic policy.

* * *

With surprising dispassionateness, for one whose sympathies are so obviously involved, Professor Janowsky describes how Rumania and Poland have crowded the Jews out of government service, out of trade, out of the colleges, and out of profitable employment. Terror, segregation, social humiliation, and pauperization are being added in new and lavish measure to the historic sorrows of Israel.

Morris R. Cohen, in his preface to the book, seems quite right when he praises Professor Janowsky's work on the grounds that he is not "obsessed by the monistic mania and has not tried to deduce everything from a single cause." And best of all the author is a pluralist when it comes to remedies. First, he discards the Orthodox Jewish program of other-worldliness, in which the head is bowed and the storm permitted to beat. The once rich hope that the Jews would prove their assimilability by patriotic devotion to the nation where they resided is deemed to have proved vain. That the Central European nations will voluntarily bolster their ethics to the high estate of tolerance in matters racial is also abandoned as too Elysian a hope.

* * *

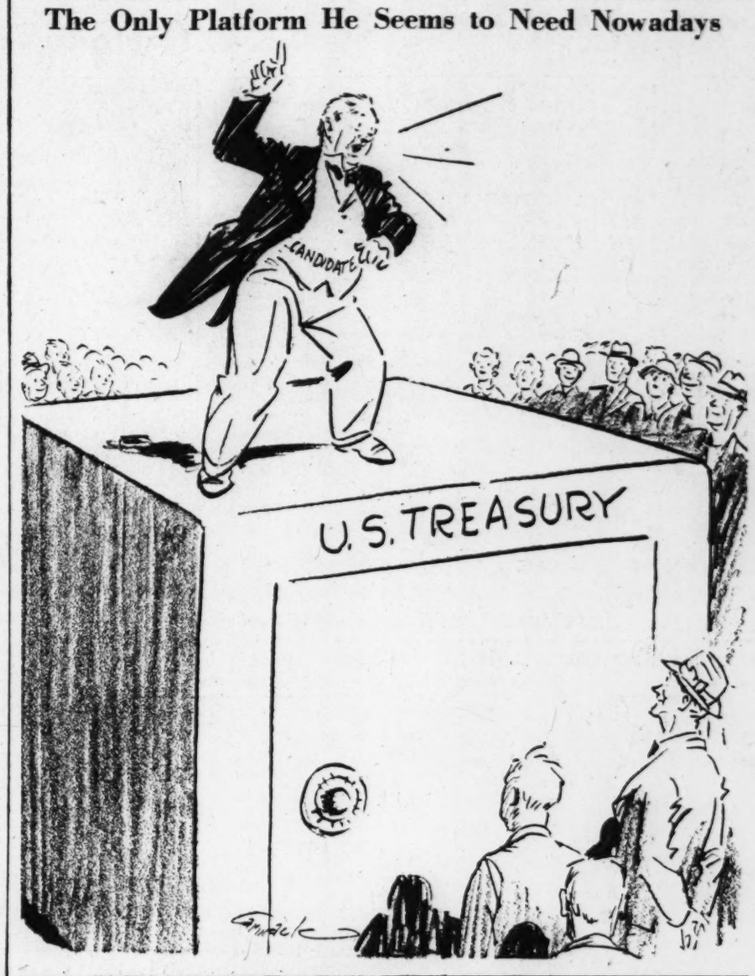
Mr. Janowsky concludes that the Central European Jewish problem defies final solution today, but he offers several partial remedies such as furtherance of the splendid work of the American Joint Distribution Committee, development of new occupations for Jews who have been crowded out of their historic callings of trade and finance and the fostering of Jewish co-operatives to correct the "chaotic individualism" of past practices and to meet the threat of co-operatives of other racial groups.

There is little doubt, however, that Mr. Janowsky expects most from the development of Palestine as a Jewish home and the building of a united Jewish representation. Dictators respect nothing but power, he holds. Then let modern Israel speak to its oppressors with a single voice, and that the voice of power.

Perhaps, the brightest thread in Mr. Janowsky's shadowy skein is that in which he depicts the reconstruction of the Jews as they build a nation in Palestine. A land of their own, homogeneity, the sense of racial dignity—these have been the fruits of the soil of Palestine for the Jew.

RALPH BLAGDEN

The Only Platform He Seems to Need Nowadays



National Theater

MANY distinguished people were present. There was Sir Robert Vansittart, Diplomatic Adviser to the Foreign Office, and Mr. Owen Nares, famous London actor, and Mr. Bernard Shaw. It was the afternoon when the authorities of the proposed National Theater were taking possession of the deeds of the site on which their building is to be erected.

Close beside me, craning her neck to catch a glimpse of such festivities as were going on, stood the Countess Poulett, whom I had last seen as Miss Oriel Ross, playing Titania in gusty wind and rain in an open field at Oxford four years earlier. Her light blue dress and corn-gold hair made a bright contrast to the dark morning-clothes of the five or six hundred men crowded around. I was not thinking of clothes, however, but of words, and the great difficulty of saying simply what one means, without danger of being misunderstood.

An Englishman, for example, when he "makes reservations," hints at deep reticences that go to the very heart of philosophy; but an American in the same case is merely booking a hotel room. A speaker in the House of Commons once began an address with the observation, "Taking Oxford as a whole," but was interrupted by Sir Charles Oman, M. P. for the University, who growled, "Oxford is not a hole."

* * *

I hesitate, therefore, to say that the National Theater is a hole, for this would not be true. But I hesitate also to say that it is in a hole, though this is, or soon will be, an incontrovertible fact. The financial implications of such a statement would be quite untrue, for the National Theater Committee began its negotiations for the purchase of the now acquired site with the great sum of £150,000 in hand, and it still has some of it left. Yet literally the remark is accurate enough, as each of the eight hundred guests at the ceremony sharply realized when he forsook the safety of the pavement at the entrance, and gazed through the openings in the flimsy wooden steps set up for the occasion to the cleared and scooped-out ground twenty feet below. Choosing one's phrases with extreme care and deliberation, perhaps one might say that the site of the National Theater is in a deep depression in the Cromwell Road.

Even these words have a secondary meaning. But, on the afternoon in question, this secondary meaning was accurate, too. It had been a spring of almost fabulous beauty, with torrents of golden sunshine day after day. But, for the first time for several weeks, the weather went off the gold on to the lead standard. Dark clouds scudded across the sky. A cold breeze cut through one's clothes. Even a few drops of rain spattered the planks and chairs and forms that had been littered over the ground.

* * *

I turned to the man next to me, and remarked that I hoped the rain would hold off. "But the rain is needed," he said. "Ah, yes. To make the grass grow longer," I returned. "To cut the speeches shorter," he replied. This observation appeared to be tinged with cynicism, so I turned away and applied myself to what was going forward.

There was little enough that I could see. My invitation card was numbered 756, so naturally I sat in a seat marked 42. No one seemed to mind. Neither did I. It was a very good seat as seats go, made of the best quality straw and first rate ply-wood. One could not see anything from it, but this was its only disadvantage. Standing on a row of chairs right in front of me were the press and cinema photographers, blocking the view of nearly everyone present. It is the function of photographers, of course, to let all the world see what is going on, except that part of the world which happens to be there.

The Fleet Street choir sang madrigals to the assembled throng. That at least is what the program said, and for all I know to the contrary it may have been true. But the photographers prevented me from seeing them, and the wind, which was blowing the wrong way, prevented me from hearing them. Then Sir William Davison, M. P. for Kensington, handed over the deeds, with a sprig and a piece of turf that resembled a wedding cake, to Sir Robert Vansittart, and Sir Robert Vansittart hurriedly handed them to Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Shaw handed them no less speedily to Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, of the National Theater Committee, who decided to keep them for himself. Then Mr. Shaw made a speech.

After that, we all went home. The National Theater had begun.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. Farley Intervenes

By Frank L. Perrin

COINCIDENTAL with President Roosevelt's return from an extended excursion in southern waters comes the inspired and eloquent defense by Postmaster General Farley of the much-criticized political patronage system practiced by the present Washington Administration. This thoughtful and timely intervention will, it is imagined, encourage the President in pursuing his insistent purge, designed to rid Congress, so far as possible, of those unruly and perverse Democratic Senators and Representatives who do not see eye to eye with their New Deal overlords and political dictators. Mr. Farley, in his dual capacity of chairman of the Democratic National Committee and paid servant of the people, seeks to impress the fact that only those in full accord with New Deal policies will be appointed to paying positions in the Government service. Thus he serves notice that only those candidates seeking nomination and election to either branch of the Congress who are in accord with and who will support the present patronage policies will escape the purging processes to which Mr. Roosevelt returns with unapologetic determination.

Here, it is apparent, the American people, of whatever political party or faith, industrialists, investors, workers with jobs, taxpayers in all the various brackets, and young men and young women who are now seeking to establish themselves in legitimate wage-earning occupations, are informed that in so far as the political powers in Washington are able to influence, direct and demand, every member of the House of Representatives and the one third of the membership of the Senate to be elected in November next, shall conform to and support the patronage code and the patronage policies re-established and perpetuated by those now in places of authority.

* * *

Ordinarily the rule now so definitely laid down by the official spokesman for the New Deal regime would not inspire serious objection or incite undue alarm. We might agree that since that day to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary it has been conceded that to the victor belong the spoils. But the situation today is somewhat different from that in recent times. Now, as cannot be denied, the wealth of the people, their credit, vast business enterprises, the power to tax, to penalize, to destroy, it may be discovered, are in the hands and under the control of the President and Congress. It is openly charged, and not convincingly denied, that under the pressure exerted, by the profligate use of the people's money and the people's credit, it is sought to elect to the next Congress only those who will unquestioningly endorse and aid in the furtherance of New Deal paternalism.

There is no valid or even conceivable reason why Mr. Farley should not willingly and enthusiastically leap to Mr. Roosevelt's defense in reiterating and re-expounding the Administration's patronage policy. Across the land, from North to South and East to West the paid employees of administrative bureaus, the millions who are receiving aid from public agencies, and the candidates who like their present jobs or aspire to more remunerative ones, are reminded that in order to insure a continuance of the status quo they must vote right and promise much.

* * *

The temptation to most Americans would be to regard such imposed direction, if practiced in totalitarian or arbitrarily governed countries, as innocuous and reasonably liberal. It might be insisted that in such countries, as in the United States, the people still enjoy the right to vote as they choose and for whom they choose. Fortunately this is true in the United States. But the processes which destroy or discourage the exercise of free choice are stubbornly progressive. Promised rewards, like promised exemptions, tend to increase the power and influence of predatory, self-seeking minorities until the protests of even responsible and representative nominal majorities are silenced.

That is the threat which the people of the United States face today. They have, perhaps hopefully and willingly, but none the less carelessly, placed in the hands of those chosen to represent and serve them what is now found to be a powerful and possibly destructive implement. This, it is now realized, is the patronage ax, double-edged and finely tempered, which the adroit spokesman and chief lieutenant of the President is using as only an expert politician can use it for his own purposes.

The Wide Horizon

The Falcons Meet in Prague

By Godfrey Lias

Prague

THIS summer has been memorable not only for the Czecho-German political crisis which produced a partial mobilization in both countries but also for the jubilee celebrations in Prague of the Sokol movement which had its origins in pre-war Bohemia and has since spread to every country in the world in which there are slav immigrants.

Though called jubilee celebrations, this year's festivities were in honor of an event which took place in 1862, when a Czech professor Miroslav Tyrš (pronounced Tiersh) formed a little group of enthusiasts devoted to the development of moral qualities through the medium of physical exercises. The movement spread rapidly through Bohemia and Moravia; then percolated to the other Slav provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian empire and before long was established throughout the Slav world. Since then there have been ten international Sokol festivals, each on a vaster scale than the one before it. There is now an interval of six years between the "Slets" as they are called, so that the next one is due in 1944.

* * *

There is nothing in the Anglo-Saxon system, or in any other system for that matter, which exactly corresponds to the Sokol. It is a sort of recreational co-operative society, the aim of which is self-development rather than mere exercise. It is non-competitive, non-political (in the party sense) and intensely patriotic, but non-military. It aims to develop self-reliance and a sense of responsibility towards other individuals and the State. Above all, it inculcates the necessity of self-sacrifice for the good of the community. Its emblem, the falcon, (Sokol means falcon), was chosen in 1864 as embodying these characteristics. The word is used metaphorically in Serbian to describe the country's national heroes.

When Miroslav Tyrš first started his campaign, he threw open his society to both Czechs and Germans. The latter, however, refused to participate and it was not long before the Sokols became the rallying ground of the Czech, Croat and other independence movements in the pre-war Hapsburg Empire. They also served as a bond of friendship between the numerous branches of the Slav family in Central and Eastern Europe. No visitor to this year's Slet can fail to have been struck by the immense importance of this aspect of the Sokols in the present political situation.

By 1881, the year in which the first real Slet was held, the Sokol movement was able to collect some 1,600 people from seventy-six local sections for its combined exercises. Two years before the World War, more than 11,000 men and boys and some 5,500 women and girls attended. This year, there were at least 90,000 Sokolists at the Slet.

A similar growth has taken place in the actual numbers of local Sokol societies. In 1862 there were nine of them with a membership of 265. In 1913, 1,080 with a membership of 128,000. In 1936, 3,255 with a membership of 786,000. The exact figures today, are not available, but they are probably in the neighborhood of 900,000.

* * *

The scene in the stadium this year completely beggars description. There never has been anything quite like it in history. In organization, in execution, in intention, it was unique. Trained soldiers can march—many of them admirably, some of them not so admirably particularly when they are in lines of 100 or more moving abreast. But here were anything from 20,000 to 30,000 men or women as the case might be who had never seen most of their comrades in their lives before being marshaled outside the stadium ten minutes earlier, keeping their alignment better than trained soldiers, the women quite as magnificently as the men. It had to be seen to be believable.

It was evident, in fact, that the participants—there were no competitors—were not trained gymnasts. They were just men and women like you and me. But they did things that you and I could only do if we were animated by their complete readiness to place our whole-hearted service at the disposal of the group. And not only to place it there, but to strive to improve our ability to keep it there.

There is a moral. The Sokol is evidently a centripetal force of unplumbed potentialities. It transcends party politics and helps to formulate a sense of national unity. Both in Czechoslovakia and in Yugoslavia it is busy building nations out of diversified elements as well as helping to establish a fraternal bond between the scattered branches of the Slav community. As such, though it has no politics, it is a political force to be reckoned with. Its whole basis being democratic this fact is of real importance for the political future of Europe.

Peacepoint

"Would you end war? Create great peace."—Oppenheim.